PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,615.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909. | | | | |
| 9th Jan | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 16th " | MARMORA | 10500 | | |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 6th Feb | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6329 |
| 13th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9021 | | |
| 13th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| * 31st " | "BRITANNIA" | 6525 | | |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10513 | | |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 24th " | MOORA | 11000 | | |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
| PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA | Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. |
| BERTHS | Carefully selected. |
| HANDBOOK | With full particulars, sent gratis on application. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CIRCULAR NOTES | Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

| From Bombay or Karachi. | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 440 | 704 | 352 | 528 | 330 | 495 |
| Port Said | 466 | 746 | 374 | 561 | 353 | 529 |
| Marseilles (London or Naples | 578 | 925 | 462 | 770 | 439 | 649 |
| Liverpool (London overland via Genoa or Mar'e 4 11 days returning via Marseilles or Naples | 605 | 960 | 517 | 793 | 463 | 704 |
| Karachi | 33 | *1135 | 570 | *920 | 489 | 809 |
| | 44 | " | 40 | " | 33 | — |

* Steaming journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1909 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Jan. 18 | Feb. 16 | ..... |
| C. City of Calcutta | ... | Feb. 12 | Mch. 23 | ..... |
| C. City of London | ... | Feb. 15 | Apr. 6 | ..... |
| C. City of Manchester | ... | Mch. 8 | ..... | Apl. 3 |
| C. City of Karachi | ... | Mch. 25 | ..... | Apl. 27 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Apl. 23 | May 12 | ..... |
| C. City of Glasgow | ... | May 20 | ..... | June 9. |

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, Route—via. about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1,895 | Mon 11th Jan. | 11 a.m. V. M. P. D & C* |
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. 14th Jan. | 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie. |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Fri. 15th Jan. | 6 a.m. (direct). |

* Via Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire Mahoomra and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 16th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

9th January, 1909.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels; | Tons; | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Baretge | 21st Jan, 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb, " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 8,378 | Barilion | 18th Mar, " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guiconnet | 15th Apr, " |
| DUMBRA | 5,685 | Boyer | 13th May " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Robufat | 10th June, " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND-BEHIC | 6,385 | Guronnet | 29th Jan. 1909. |
| DUMBIA | 5,685 | Boyer | 26th Feb, 1909. |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Jan. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Feb. 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Feb, 1909 |
| KOERNER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Mar. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Mar. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Apr 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * F. FERDINAND | 6,046 | E. Nitsche | 28th Jan. 1909 |
| * PERSIA | 5,395 | G. Bartole | 28th Feb. 1909 |
| SILESIA | 5,159 | F. Radonicich | 28th Mar. 1909 |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Bednara | 27th Apr. 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,388 | G. Raicich | 28th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostende, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers; | Tons | Captain; | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Bednara | 25th Jan. 1909, |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers: | Captain. | Tons. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCINDIA | Wm Kelso | 5106 | 15th Jan 09 |
| CASTALIA | Hamilton | 6388 | 27th " |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 8069 | 25th Feb " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Steamers, | Tons, | Captain, | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELYSIA | 5590 | A. Haig | 27th February, 1909 |
| MARSALIA | 5,001 | J. Thomson | 15th March, 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 8124 | A. Tait | 27th March, 1909. |
| CIRCASSIA | 8716 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 16th April, 1909 |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 29th April, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 15th May, 1909. |
| MYSIA | | A. Haig | 26th May, 1909. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 905 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 795 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 7, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

## HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

### BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya, |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Camp Aden. |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Penglien (Miaoli) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tientsing |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | " 7,57,500 |
| Reserve Fund | " 1,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept., 1908.

## BOMBAY RACES—1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

**GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.**
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **100.**

**GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.**
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **115.**

**GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.**
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **122-8.**

**MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.**
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. **75.**

**THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.**
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. **26.**

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,**
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD. WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Backs, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

## ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

## "SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 14,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON, |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON, |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YOLLO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sub-Branches | |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Samarang. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Soerabaya. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manilla. | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Sandakan. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

### BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | " 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JEHANGEER HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

*Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON,

## THE ONE WORD DUNLOP MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.

HAVE YOU USED THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL?

THE ORANGE SPOT!

## Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872
AND
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.

The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, **BOMBAY.**

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or decline, hearing the mental forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scarf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and, unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy means of self cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., &c. Practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no one should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Veterzo Remedies Company, Limited, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Vetarzo Medicines were formerly advertised as "VETARZEDE" but are now known as "VETARZO." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

## JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & ABC (5TH EDITION).

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 11th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1909.

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 25th January, 1909, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1909.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLAC & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

### CHANGE OF NAME.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, the name of "The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.," has been CHANGED to THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Ltd. and that the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEWANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.

Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar Bombay.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

*Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.*

**Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?**

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

**DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,**
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
**ARMS, AMMUNITION**
AND
**MILITARY STORES.**

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

**OOSMAN JAMALL.**
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

### LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY.**

REMEMBER, THIS SUNDAY, THE 10TH
OUR FAMOUS EXTRA SHOW
5-30 to 6-30.
**WITH THREE HANDSOME PRIZES**
AT
**EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.**

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
WITH
THE OLYMPIC GAMES
AND
THE MARATHON RACES
And many other films of the greatest interests never seen in Bombay.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT
INCLUDING SUNDAYS
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

**ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.**

SUNDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY.

SPECIAL GRAND PERFORMANCE,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Hon. Sir VITHALDAS THAKERSEY, Kt.,
IN AID OF THE
CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA POTADAR SCHOOL.
From 9-30 to 11-30 P. M. (S.T.)

MADAME
**ALICE COMEZ**
Will give her Second
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

MADAME
**ALICE COMEZ**
Kindly Assisted by
MR. INGLIS, MR. ADDLESTON,
MR. T. S. HAMILTON,
And by kind permission of the Officers,
The BAND of the ROYAL SCOTS.
Reserved Seats .....Rs. 5.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT
S. ROSE & Co.
Refreshments will be on Sale.

**WREXHAM LAGER BEER**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.**

*Sold by—*
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

**Icilma.**

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

**Skin-Tone**

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or claggy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 22. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and all trifling work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consumers expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Lending etc. etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter Annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 51, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F Parakh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Oak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coasts. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (including Postage).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 8 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to 62a's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA, REOPENS MONDAY, January 11. All applications should be made to THE PRINCIPAL, who can be seen daily from 8 to 11 A.M

SPECIAL OFFER—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TRY HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 82, Esplanade Cross Road: Chocolate, Cakes, Fruits, English-made Stockings, Lace-Ankle, Silk woollen lisle,

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND MOTOR BICYCLE, in good condition, by reliable maker. Magnito Ignition. State price. Box No. 928, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SECOND or THIRD OFFICER, for Steamer. See A. M. JEEVANJEE and Co., 5 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A BILL COLLECTOR, must be prepared to give a security of Rs. 500. Apply at once, in person, with testimonials, at the Office of this paper, between 1 and 2 P.M.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

**YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,**
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for sought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

**W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,**
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
**Huntly Blend,**
and take no other.

When you ask for
**Club Blend**
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND, COMPANY.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) exactly, Messrs. COLLETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Victoria House," Byculla, in the premises, lately vacated by Messrs. Breslear & Co., and close to Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ld., where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome artistic latest design furniture made by Benjamin, Robert and Breslear, such as telescopic and oblong dining tables, armchairs, sofa-safe, large size sideboards, dinner wagons, marble top circular tables and teapoys, fancy silk tapestry lined spring setter suites, each in 10 pieces, corner and side cabinets, elegant ornamental chiffonniers and cabinets, brick-a-brac sofa, tile top occasional teapoys, jardinieres, hat and umbrella stands, roll top and plain office tables, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, substantial double bevelled mirror single, double and zoonda almirah and wardrobes, glass, porcelain and p'ated ware, old blue China jars and flower vases, veranda and office seats, rich small and large Indian-made carpets, 4 nearly new full size typewriters, richly open carved chairs, copying presses, one sweet toned nearly new grand upright entire iron frame, cottage piano by Rose and Co., etc., etc., the property of Messrs. Captain Hill Cruckshanks and Edwards.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansion," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station and opposite the West View, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, whatnots, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, meatsafe, drawingroom sofas, easy chair, Hyderabad carpets, Dittmar's telescopic hall and hanging lamps, fancy curtains, iron double bedsteads, chest-of-drawers with glass attached, single mirror door almirahs, screen, rich glass and porcelainware, one ebonized iron frame piano by Soundy & Co. in very good order, made to order, office table, choice garden flowerpots, etc., etc., the property of W. H. May, Esq., R. N., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1909.

MY LOVELY TOILET
**KESHRANJAN**

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fevers, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin
DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

*Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.*

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
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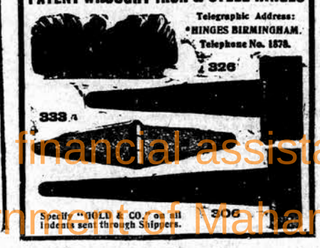
Established over a Century.
**GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES




Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1578.
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

**A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.**
The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
**WILKINSON'S**
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1839. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ▽ Thomas Wilkinson
WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

**ILFORD COLLEGE**
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

*Senior Form:*—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
*Junior Form:*—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

*A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.*

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

*Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.*

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).

*For Prospectus and further particulars apply to*
THE PRINCIPAL.

**A SAFE REMEDY**
FOR ALL
**SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.**

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 100 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR...
**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

**WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,**
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., under the Sole of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED: A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
88 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Chairs, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

### INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
**STANDARD POLICIES.**

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,000,900 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £12,000,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £29,493,800 |

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
**ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*

**EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.**
**Head Office: BOMBAY.**

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

| Age last Birth day. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | Premiums Limited to 15 years. | Premiums Limited to 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 31 10 | 68 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 34 3 | 82 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 37 4 | 86 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 41 8 | 69 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 186 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 48 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 786 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

**"APENTA"**
B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs I. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

### FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET A ROOM, in the Taj Building, Wallace Street, off Hornby Road, very suitable for a small office; also a GODOWN in the basement which may be rented with, or separate, from the above.

Rent very moderate, excellent locality. Apply to

MESSRS. BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld.,
Taj Building, Wallace Street, Fort.

WANTED for the band of the 117th Mahrattas, now at Kamptee, the following MUSICIANS. They will be required to Enlist:—

TWO FRENCH HORN PLAYERS.
ONE CHELLO PLAYER.
ONE BASS TROMBONE PLAYER.
ONE FIRST CORONET PLAYER.
ONE 2ND CORONET PLAYER.

Apply to

BAND PRESIDENT,
117th Mahrattas, Kamptee.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

**HOMOCEA.**

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound
INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
**CROFT MODY & CO.,**
BOMBAY.
Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists, BOMBAY.

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the famed philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation, and some Eye Wash made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Falkland Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Illustrated London News.* SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

THE
**BOMBAY GAZETTE.**
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | „ 2 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 20 0 | „ 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 10 10 | „ 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Re. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion ... ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion... ... | „ 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1910, for all or any of the following supplies :—

| Tenders for supplies. | To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant up to ONE P. M. (Bombay Time). |
|---|---|
| Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50. | On Monday, the 18th day of January, 1909. |
| Nos. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, 33, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52 and 55. | On Wednesday the 20th day of January, 1909. |
| Nos. 11, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 53, 54 and 56. | On Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1909. |

| For the supply of | Amount to be deposited with Tender. | Further deposit on acceptance of Tender. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Hardware and Miscellaneous Stores ... ... ... | 500 | 500 |
| 2. Iron Castings ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3. Timber ... ... | 500 | 500 |
| 4. Benteak and Calicut logs ... | 300 | As per-para. 5 below. |
| 5. Waterproof Coats ... ... | 100 | do. |
| 6. Waterproof Umbrellas ... | 50 | do. |
| 7. Oil Kerosine Russian 125°... | 150 | do. |
| 8. Oil Kerosine American 150°.. | 250 | do. |
| 10. Oil Castor and Gingelly or Sweet ... ... ... | 250 | do. |
| 11. Cotton waste white and coloured ... ... ... | 150 | do. |
| 12. Oils mineral shafting, Lubricating, etc. ... ... ... | 200 | do. |
| 13. Oil Linseed and Spirit of Turpentine... ... ... | 100 | do. |
| 14. Grease Axle Mineral ... | 150 | do. |
| 15. Canvas Europe and Hose ... | 50 | do. |
| 16. Canvas Hose 2 1-2 inches ... | 100 | do. |
| 17. Hose Flaxen India Rubber Lined 2 1-2 inches... ... | 150 | do. |
| 18. Gunmetal and Copper Scrap | 200 | do. |
| 19. Lead Pig ... ... ... | 150 | do. |
| 20. Lead Sheets and Water Pipes ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 21. Tin-Block and White Metal | 25 | do. |
| 22. Iron and Steel Bars and Plates ... ... ... | 500 | do. |
| 23. Buckets Galvanized ... | 50 | do. |
| 24. Hoes (Powras Iron) Europe. | 50 | As per-para. 5 below. |
| 25. Chain iron ... ... ... | 50 | do. |
| 26. Firewood and Charcoal ... | 150 | do. |
| 27. Brooms Goa and Date ... | 150 | do. |
| 28. Baskets Cane and Bomboo... | 150 | do. |
| 29. Leather Hides. ... ... | 100 | do. |
| 30. I R Sheet and Washers for Morris Couplings ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 31. Soap Europe and country ... | 100 | do. |
| 32. Lamps Hurricane & Globes. | 25 | do. |
| 33. Wick for Lamps and Tape Cotton. ... ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 34. Nessetrings Cotton for Bullocks... ... ... | 100 | do. |
| 35. Smoke Testers ... ... | 40 | do. |
| 36. Shoes and Nails iron for Bullocks ... ... ... | 500 | do. |
| 37. Line Coir ... ... ... | 100 | do. |
| 38. Rope Coir ... ... ... | 50 | do. |
| 39. Rope Hemp old for torch light... ... ... ... | 75 | do. |
| 40. Rope Manilla best ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 41. Rope Cotton and Line Log country ... ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 42. Yarn Spun and Yarn Hemp. | 25 | do. |
| 43. Paints of sorts ... ... | 100 | do. |
| 44. Shellac Bengal best ... | 25 | do. |
| 45. Tar or Pitch Coal Europe... | 100 | do. |
| 46. Files of sorts ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 47. Nails and Screws Iron ... | 25 | do. |
| 48. Bolts and Nuts Iron ... | 50 | do. |
| 49. Rivets and Washers Iron ... | 25 | do. |
| 50. Packing Karmal ... ... | 75 | do. |
| 51. Packing Asbestos and Tulks' patent ... ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 52. Pipes and Fittings Galvanized ... ... ... | 300 | do. |
| 53. Shafts Wooden Bhendy, for picks and powras ... | 25 | do. |
| 54. Copper Ball Valves, self closing and reversible ... | 50 | do. |
| 55. Cloth Dungry ... ... | 25 | do. |
| 56. Cambices Woolen ... ... | 100 | do. |

2. Forms of Tender and Contract may on payment of Rs. fifteen for the lot or of Rupee ONE for each of the supplies above referred to, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above (1,2,3 etc.) and enclosed in separate covers, signed, sealed, and delivered into the Chief Accountant's office on the dates above mentioned.

4. The Deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderers will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the Contract Deposits.

5. An additional deposit on contracts, 1, 2, 3 amounting to Rs. 500, 1,000 and 500 respectively (as shown above) and 4 to 56 a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractors whose Tender may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 7TH JANUARY, 1909.


REVOLUTION
In Lighting.
NIGHT CANDLE LIGHTS
A little over one pice per night.
SIMPLICITY !
CLEANLINESS !
CHEAPNESS !
Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert,
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.
PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.
EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Eastville 2,306 tons Captain Wright will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga 951 tons Captains W. H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain W. B. Murison arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil and general. During the voyage she experienced strong S. E. winds in the Bay of Bengal and fresh northerly winds up to coast.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
Palinurus...300 Hickman.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 8.

Ayanthia.....694 Curtis.....F F & Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Bedaum.....2949 .....Owen
Congella.....2932 House.....R A Willis
Clan Cochrane...1917 ...Kamburn.....M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavereak...2440 Urquhart.....T Morrison & Co
Hydra.....830 Scquebad.....F F Campbell & Co
Inconstorva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Inshmere.....2426 Soeberge.....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalton.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Moshtari.....1109 Gore.....P Gulf 9-1 B & P S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 McCabe.....T M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London.....30-1-09 P & O S N Co
Queda.....944 Coope.....M M & Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2836.....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Salsette.....3391 Lewellin.....Aden 9-1 P & O Co
Vennachor...2847 Harrison.....T Morrison & Co
Vasigath...2613 Rule.....T M & Co
Warora ...2565 Tipper.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Shahristan | 1741 | Hadson | | | Manchester via |
| B Culna... | 3963 | Macglachlan | ...A'werp | 20-1 | M M & Co |
| C & R Prome... | 2299 | Mason | ...A'werp | 26-1 | K N & Co |
| | | | | | Bristol 18-1 E Latham & Co |
| F Chanda... | 3951 | Tice | Antwerp | Hall 12-1-09 | M M & Co |
| H Naseri... | 911 | Mierre | ...P Gulf | ...11-1 B and | P S N Co |
| K Dido... | 3127 | Runton | | ...Hull via Karachi... | 12-1-09 F Muir & Co |
| L Lhasa ... | 950 | McDiarmid | | ...Karachi... | 14-1 M M & Co |
| N Ben Nevis | 2525 | Lang | ...Baltimore | | 9-1-09 R A Willis |
| O Haidari... | 1563 | Lorne... | Jeddah | 9-1-09 | B & P S N Co |
| P Yebashi Maru ... | 2992 | ...Kobe | 17-1 | Kom | N Y Kuisba |
| Q Eastville ... | 2306 | Wright | ...Genoa | 9-1-09 | J M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bardistan... | 2500 | Davies | ...Hull | 16-1 | M M & Co |
| 2 Scindia ... | 3253 | Kelso | ...Liverpool | | 15-1 W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 D Balduino ... | 2684 | Maganzini | ...Genoa | 15-1 | Florio and R S N Co |
| 4 Caithness... | 2222 | Taylor | ...Rotterdam | | 23-1 W & A G & Co |
| 5 Ischia... | 2481 | Shanghai | Baisits | 17-1 | F & R S N Co |
| 6 Orwell... | 2445 | Horne | ...Calcutta | | 9-1 K N & Co |
| 7 Bohemia ... | 2305 | Dabcevich | ...Trieste... | | 16-1 A L S N Co |
| 8 City of Agra ... | 3096 | Buch... | ...Liverpool | | 11-1 K Nixon & Co |
| 9 Lindenfels... | 3525 | Kenneweg | ...Karachi | | 15-1 W & A G & Co |
| 10&11 Iran | 4066 | Peebody | Dunkirk | 12-1-09 | K N & Co |
| 12 Marmora. | 5239 | Weston. | London | 16-1 | P & O S N Co |
| 16 Clydesdale | 2296 | Manship | London | 13-1-09 | J M Co |

H W P D

Indravati...513 Fakeera...Repairing.....Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati.....443 Ismail...Mangalore 8-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Shamsudin...B'nagar 9-1 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Bulimba.....1607 Butler...Persian Gulf 11-1 M M & Co
Courland...760 Ebrahim ...G Ports 8-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....547 Hoosein . Karachi 9-1 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Singu s ..... | Murison ..... | Rangoon, Dec. 27. |
| 8 | E. I. M. S. Hardinge. | Dobson ..... | Calcutta, Jan. 2. |
| 8 | Salsette s ..... | Lewellin ..... | Aden, Jan. 3. |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Glenlee s ..... | Sloane ..... | Karachi. |
| 8 | Linga s ..... | Rothwell ... | Karachi. |

The Steamer Eastville, Wright for Genoa obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Ischia, for Shanghai &c.
" Yeboshi Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Ross, arrived in London on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Fiorio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Capr from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 8th Inst.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer Delta with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Monday the 11th Inst.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer Britannia with the outward Mails of the 1st instant passed Suez at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 7th January.

The Anchor Line Steamer Circassia homeward bound passed Suez on the 7th inst.

MADRAS;
ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | Fairport | Calcutta |
| Jan. 1 | Trantenfels | Antwerp |
| 2 | Duneric | S. Africa |
| 3 | Nairn | Calcutta |
| 4 | Shangolie | Calcutta |
| 4 | Tara | Rangoon |
| 4 | Barbarigo | Venice |
| 5 | Jelunga | London |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—60 bales wool, H A J Mahomed ; 36 bales wool, C Balkison ; 11 bales wool, K G Ruphdass ; 8 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co ; 100 bales gunnycuttings, P Bhimjee ; 95 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 147 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 44 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 36 bales wool, M Baba ; 300 bales cottonfly C Heerji and Co.

City of Agra s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3 bales silk kakoon and waste Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 1,842 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 197 cwts condiments, Maneckji Poonjeaji and Sons ; 6 bales carpets M Hussonally and Co ; 6 bales carpets H G H Mahomed and Sons ; 75 easks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

Clydesdale s—2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros ; 120 bales hemp, E Omersey.

FOR HULL.

Bardistan s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Chanda s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 1,312 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 4,008 cwts cottonseed, E Omersey.

Dido s—2,100 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji and Co; 3,400 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,178 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—504 cwts, myrabollams, W. Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—1,405 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 990 bales cotton Bamji and Co ; 175 bales hemp P. Bhamji; 15 casks guts, Latham and Co.; 6,080 cwts, myrabollams W. Becher ; 100 bales cotton-fly H. E. Bode and Sons; 240 bales cotton-fly C. Heerji and Co.

Clydesdale s—5,286 cwts bone meals R. Kaderbhoy ; 2,000 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co; 112 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton-fly K. Hairmukhroy and Co; 4 bales cotton A. Moritz and Co.

Culna s—196 cwts tallow H A Omersey ; 204 cwts gum, S. Cooya and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—8,117 cwts teelseed and 2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

City of Agra s—510 cwts myrabollams W. Becher.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—192 casks skins. Max Klein.

FOR GENOA.

Eastville s—100 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co 3,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Banya and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—192 cwts mother-of-pearl M Jafferbhoy ; 770 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 280 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—27 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

D Balduino s—137 bales twist, H M H Esmail and Co.

FOR VATHY.

D Balduino s—15 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR CANDEA.

D Balduino s—6 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—4 92 cwt olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 125 cwts oliba num. E Jacob ; 147 cwts olibanum, S Coorji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 1,000, bales twist, David Sassoon and Co : 2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales twist M M Essabhoy ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—3,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

THERE will be general regret in Masonic circles at the death of Mr. John Read which took place at his residence in Blenheim Park Road, Croydon, on Dec. 18. Mr. Read was for many years in the service of the East India Company, and later held an important post at the India Office. He was initiated into Craft Masonry in the Scientific Lodge on Oct. 13. 1856, and among the many offices he filled were those of P. G. O. for Middlesex and G. S. B. In Royal Arch Masonry he became P. G. S. B. for Herts and G. C. O. He was also G. O. in Mark Mark Masonry. He was installed Prior of the Order of Knights Templar in 1887, was a founder of several Rose Croix Chapters, and was a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre and St. John. In 1871 he took the Four Cryptic Degrees and the St. Lawrence Degree. Admitted to the Royal Order of Scotland, he filled the office of P. G. O. in London from 1872 to 1892. He was appointed G. S. of the Secret Monitor in 1888, G. C. in 1889, and G. V. in 1896.


LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, &c., sell it.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAJMUDAR.—On Friday 8th January at 9 a. m. at his residence, Topiwalla's Quarters, Girgaum Back Road. Ratilal B. Majmudar, Barrister-at-Law, aged 45. Deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ANSTEE—Dec. 17 at The Garth, Guildford, Surrey, the wife of John Anstee. C. E. of a son.

GRUBB—Dec. 18, at 50 Birdhurst Road, Croyden the wife of the Rev. Ernest Watkins Grubb, of a son.

VALLANCE—Dec. 16, at Rowley Bank, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, the wife of Capt. A. C. Vallance of a son.

WORDSWORTH—Dec. 17. the wife of the Rev. W. A. Wordsworth, of a son.

ERRINGTON—Dec. 17, at More House, Tite Street, Chelsea, Viscountess Errington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARDEW—KNIGHT—Dec. 18, at St. Barnabas, Belgravia, Henry Jameson, De Grey House, York, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. George Masters Cardew, late 67th (Hampshire Regt.,) to Violet Louise, third daughter of the late James Knight.

DORNHORST—PARTRIDGE—Dec. 17, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Ernst Dornhorst to Florence J. Patridge, daughter of Henry Allen Patridge.

LAYTON—LANGLEY—Dec. 17, at the Parish Church. Tottenhall, Geoffrey Layton, lieutenant Royal Navy, of his Majesty's ship Forth, to Eleanor Gwladys, daughter of F. T. Langley.

DEATHS.

BOYLE—Dec. 16, at Mombasa, East Africa, Hon. Henry George Boyle, son of 5th Earl of Shannoon, aged 46.

BRGWNE—Dec. 16, at 12 Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristel, Elizabeth, widow of the late Major-Gen. Clement Metcalfe Browne R. E.

GORDON SCOTT—Dec. 14, at The Poplars, Lee Park, Blackheath, George Gordon Scott, late of the Admiralty, son of the late Rear-Admiral David Scott, aged 90.

MILLIGAN—Dec. 18, at 89 Piccadilly, George Dunbar Milligan, late a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, son of the late Col. Charles Milligan, aged 45.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHEA—December 31, at Quetta, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Shea, a daughter.

DEATH.

STRACEY—On 3rd, January, at Cocoanut Ville, Poonamallee, from childbirth, Louisa Beatrice, wife of Assistant Surgeon Patrick St. Clair Stracey, I.S.M.D., aged 20 years.


H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.
Billiard Match, Grant Road Bar, between Mr. F. H. Weiss and Mr. B. H. Dastur, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 7h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41'3m. p.m. ; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41'8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8'4h, p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6'7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, January 11.—Municipal Corporation 3-39 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana special general meeting 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h-14m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m.

Tuesday, January 12.—Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, Nominations, Municipal Office, up to 5 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Irla. Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

Wednesday, January 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

Thursday, January 14.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 21m.

Friday, January 15.—Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 21m.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—The Concert Party from the P. and O. R. M. S. "Marmora," will give an evening entertainment in the Seamen's Institute Prince's Dock to-day commencing at 8-45. p.m., (S. T.). Admission free. Collection in aid of the Institute Funds.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, Diagosuarez, St. Marie and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s.s. "Fultala," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 10th instant. Supplemental Mails will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 11th idem.

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—The Students' Brotherhood will reopen its classes on Sunday the 10th January 1909 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prathana-Mandir, Girgaum. when the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan M. A., D. D., Principal, Wilson College, will deliver the opening address when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Trustees considered a letter from Mr. R. J. Kent. Trust Engineer, renewing his application for three months' privilege leave combined with furlough for five months with effect from 16th March next. The leave applied for was sanctioned. It was then resolved to ask the Government to sanction the appointment of Mr. Watson in place of Mr. Kemp, on leave.


MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
OF
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SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S
INEXPENSIVE AND SMART
NOVELTIES.
Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate
REFINEMENT,
GOOD TASTE,
AND
EVERYTHING NEW.
Visitors are welcomed at
36, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.
CALCUTTA BRANCH
will be opened
Shortly
at
16, CHOWRINGHEE.


BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens on Sunday commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Route Marching | Bentley |
| Overture | Poet and Peasant | Suppe |
| Song | Violet | E Wright |
| Selection | Pirates of Penzance | Sullivan |
| Valse | Avant Lel Bal | Coote |
| Selection | I'Martiri | Donisitte |
| Quardrille | Indian | G Franco |

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ronde | Lontaine | Gillet |
| Overture | The Enchantress | Auber |
| Selection | Haddon Hall | Sullivan |
| Valse | The Land across the Sea | Clothilde |
| Reminiscences | Of Tosti | Pougber |
| Two-Step | A Nona | Grey |

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Band Call | Griffiths |
| Quadrille | Le Palais l'Industrie | Croisez |
| Trio | Buondelmonte | Paccini |
| Selection | Veronique | Messager |
| Valse | Rhein Sagen | Gung'l |
| Selection | The Toreador | Caryll |
| American Sketch | By the Swanie River. | Myddleton |

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of A. W. Maliggiani, Bandmaster:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American March | Navaho | Alstyne |
| Overture | Crown Diamonds | Auber |
| Song | The Catterpillar Rose | Carey |
| Selection | Little Christopher Columbus | Caryll |
| Valse | The Batcaolle | Felas |
| Selection | La Perichole | Offenbeach |
| Galop | The War | Mafiggiain |

A LOCAL CONTEMPORARY.—Mr. Claridge's paper, the "English Mail" tells us that last week it entered upon its thirty-sixth year of publication. The past thirty-five years have witnessed a steady progress which is almost unique in Indian newspaper enterprise ; it has been subject to no violent fluctuations such as give a meteoric prominence to or compass the sudden collapse of a good many papers, but has by delivering the best of the home news with the mail. supplied a permanent need and secured regular patronage. It says much for the excellence of the P. and O. mail service, and for the Post Office, that not once during this long period has the English Mail missed publication or even been seriously delayed. We wish our contemporary continued success.

DEATH OF MR. R. B. MAJMUDAR.—We regret to announce the sad death of Mr. Ratilal B. Majmudar, Bar.-at-Law, which took place yesterday morning. The deceased was one of the prominent workers for the cause of the National Congress and during its session held at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Surat, he acted as one of the captains of the Congress Volunteers and worked indefatigably. He was a self-made man and had good literary attainments, having written and published a few Gujarati books. Ever obliging and amiable in nature he had made a very large number of friends. His death was quite unexpected, he having returned from his attendance at the Madras Congress last Monday and his illness having lasted for only two days. He leaves behind a young widow and a little female child and a big circle of relations and friends to bemoan his loss.

KHAN SAHIB AZIMUDDIN KHAN, late Native Assistant, Jhalawan State, is appointed Vazir of Las Beyla, vice Khan Bahadur Haji Mahomed Yarkhan, retiring.

UNOFFICIAL discussions have for some time been in progress withe the object of carrying out the reconstruction of Nelson's "Victory"—restoring it to as much like its original appearance as possible. The matter had been also brought before the notice of the Admiralty, as the ship is under their charge. Careful estimates have been made of the cost, which, it is believed, would reach £5,000, and the Whitehall authorities haye now decided not to undertake the work, in view of the many other requirements involving modern efficiency for which money has to be found. If, therefore, the work should be undertaken, it will have to be by private effort, though with, of course, Admiralty sanction.

### RETIREMENT OF DR. SELBY.

TO-DAY, writes a correspondent, Dr. Francis Guy Selby leaves these shores for good, and retires after thirty-two years' continuous service as an Educational Officer of this Presidency. In him the Education Department, to which he belonged for so long, loses an able and distinguished member. Since the retirement of Prof. William Wordsworth, more than eighteen years ago in 1890, there has perhaps been no more distinguished and learned officer of this Department than Prof. Selby. There has been also none so popular among the natives of this Presidency than the Director of Public Instruction who gives over charge to-day. To this latter fact eloquent testimony is borne—if testimony were required—by the farewell entertainments held in his honour both here and in Poona. Farewell entertainments, it is true, are rather cheap ; but entertainments of the kind with which Mr. Selby was honoured are not cheap, and are really indicative of the respect in which men like him are held by the educated natives of Western India. When the Graduates' Association, over which Sir P. M. Mehta presides, and which is of pronounced political views, unites with Dr. Bhandarkar, with whom usually it does not see eye to eye, in praising a man, we can be pretty sure that the praises are well deserved. The parting honour from the Graduates of this Presidency is one to be coveted by officers of this Department who help so much in rearing the educated class. In Mr. Selby's case this compliment is specially noteworthy, because several times in his career he had run counter to the political ambitions of this class. It therefore redounds to the credit of this class that they should have sunk past political differences whilst recognising the sterling merits of a man like Mr. Selby. They differ from him in several important matters, but they have shown that they appreciate the motives and independence of character which prompted him to speak out his opinion freely when occasion required. Almost his whole career lay in Poona and in one college, the Deccan, with which he had identified himself completely ; and had he not become Director and Vice-Chancellor two years ago and thus come into public notice more prominently, he would have very likely escaped public attention altogether. But still his work extending over a full generation in the Deccan College would have deserved public recognition. He also took a large part in fostering and developing the Fergusson College also at Poona. He may thus be said to have had a large share in rearing the educated generation of the Deccan from the whole of which all the talents naturally flock to either of the two colleges at its capital city of Poona. Unfortunately the Deccan does not enjoy a reputation for the sobriety of its views and methods ; and many of its men of light and leading have passed through the Fergusson and the Deccan Colleges which would not be exactly proud of them. But these men, it must be said, passed under other influences besides Mr. Selby's. There is also this to be said, that but for Mr. Selby's controlling influence, education might have taken a still more unsatisfactory turn in the Deccan. But this is not the occasion to contemplate on this unpleasant subject. Mr. Selby retires in middle life and in full vigour of his powers, which will not remain idle, we hope, when he finds himself settled at home. He had a penchant for philosophical studies and was known as a hard thinker on abstruse speculative questions while at Poona. He will find ample leisure in his retirement for continuing these studies, and we hope he will enrich philosophical literature by some valuable treatise.

### THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS evening another change of programme is announced at the Excelsior Cinematograph for the week ensued, and includes the "Olympic Games and Marathon Races," which have drawn such crowds to the entertainment that the Management have been encouraged to repeat the exhibition of this particular film. The principal item amongst the new films is "The Story of Christmas from the Birth of Christ to the XXth Century," which is a well arranged and forcible representation of incidents in the Nativity and of its celebration in a variety of ways in several countries, at different periods of the Christian era. The other films include a beautifully-coloured representation of the famous Japanese acrobats, called "Ki-ri-ki," as well as a selection of three comic pieces entitled "The Lover in the Straw," "The Man of Frequent Falls," and "Milliners' Pranks," to which is added a vivid illustration of the effects of betting on the race-course, entitled "A Good Tip," which forms a touching episode in the life of a young man, who tried to make a fortune at racing, forgetting that Bookmakers at race-courses are there on the same errand, and not as the media for affording fortunes to all and sundry. The lesson conveyed is a good one, and might produce a wholesome effect on some at least.

### CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the qualifying examination, and will enter the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in January next :—

Bartley, E L D
Bedwell, T G
Bell, T I S
Bethune, R E M
Boden, H C W
Bolingbroke, R
Bantor, L S
Booth, L E R
Briggs, G L C
Buist, C
Campbell, D R
Caston, C
Collier, K F
Cory Wright, A
Cubison, A J
Damant, E L B
Day, A H B
De Salis, A F
de Winton, F S W
Dixon, H
Doelberg, A H H
Duckworth, A D
Eden, R J P
Elgood, R L
Everitt, R A
Fordham, L E
Hayhurst, R G F
Gandy, G H
Gartside-Tippinge, H
Gordon, O L
Greetham, G C V
Harrison, G A M V
Jackson, G E A
James, P H G
Kirkland, J S
Kirkpatrick, K C
Knox, H F
Lane, R H D
Lang, E H
Leathes, J D de M
Leigh, F B
Little, A G
Lloyd, F J H
Loly, E M
Mack, R H
McMaster, H
McM

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### The Near East.

DEC. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—No authentic statement regarding the position of the Austro-Turkish negotiations has yet been made here, but, notwithstanding incidents like the disturbances at Avlona during the transference of the Austrian mails to a Lloyd steamer, the preliminary exchange of views is reported to have led to a considerable approximation of the Turkish to the Austro-Hungarian standpoint. Turkey is said to have mentioned £3,000,000 as a financial indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina whereas Austria-Hungary is not at present disposed to offer more than £2,000,000. If these statements are well founded, there should be little difficulty in concluding a compromise and in finding an acceptable method of payment.

Meanwhile, adds the correspondent, the Austrian and Hungarian semi-official Press continues to propagate the idea that all the spokes that events have put into Baron von Aehrenthal's wheel are of British manufacture. The Ultramontane "Reichspost" goes so far as to attribute to "an English intrigue" a despatch from Vienna recently published by a leading German journal to the effect that Baron von Aehrenthal's position is shaken. More deserving of notice is an utterance which the Hungarian journals attribute to Professor Arminius Vambery, who on Friday evening lectured at Budapesth on the Young Turkey movement to a distinguished audience, including, at Baron von Aehrenthal's request, Baron von Call, First Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and another prominent official of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. According to substantially concordant reports in the "Pester Lloyd" and the "Budapesthi Hirlap," the eminent Professor said that at first he also considered the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina unjustified, unnecessary and not urgent. He had written in English reviews that the Young Turks ought to have been given time to perform their task in peace. "Later, however," added Professor Vambery," I had occasion to look more deeply into the situation. After the Royal meeting it was very difficult for our monarchy to remain quiet and look on peacefully while things took their course. It is very possible that at that mysterious meeting decisions were taken "de nobis sine nobis," and this meeting made it a duty for the monarchy to be ready and to remove the floating condition of things represented by the Austro-Hungarian relationship to the occupied provinces." It would, however, be a mistake, concluded the speaker to believe that the whole English nation is hostile to Austria-Hungary. The hostility was confined to the Liberal Party, which had always shown stupidity in foreign policy. The Conservatives, on the contrary, were friends. It must not be believed that the Turks were very deeply attached to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Five days ago a distinguished Turkish statesman had written to him that Turkey would not take back the two provinces if they were offered to her.

Dec. 22.—The negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Turkey, which had been interrupted by the opening of the Turkish Parliament, were resumed to-day, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," on Dec. 21, between the Marquis Pallavicini and the Grand Vizier. In official circles here the opinion is strongly expressed that the success of the negotiations would be greatly facilitated if the British Government would employ their influence at Constantinople in favour of an Austro-Turkish understanding.

In regard to the suggestion repeated in Professor Vambery's lecture at Budapesth that, in view of the mysterious Reval meeting, Austria-Hungary was bound keenly to watch Balkan developments and to consolidate her tenure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I have high official authority, says the same correspondent, for stating that the Austro-Hungarian Government do not attribute to the Reval meeting any significance of the kind suggested, nor believe that any Anglo-Russian plot was hatched at Reval against Austro-Hungarian Balkan interests. In view of this assurance, which has been given me in response to direct inquiry in a competent quarter, it is to be hoped that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office Press will henceforth cease to propagate a legend as mischievous as it is baseless.

In its weekly survey of foreign affairs, the "North-German Gazette" dwells upon the sympathy of Germany for the Ottoman Empire, declaring that every step towards promoting its prosperity and thereby increasing its influence in the comity of nations will be a source of sincere satisfaction in Germany. The change in the domestic condition has, it says in no way, affected the traditional German sympathy for the Turks. The semi-official organ, in the course of the same article, says that the "clear statement" of the Austria Premier, Baron von Bienerth, fully confirms the fact that Austria-Hungary had only in view the defence of her own rights and interests, and is ready to meet the wishes expressed on the other side so far they can be brought into harmony with the principles on which her own attitude is based. It adds that an understanding is sure to be arrived at, if as it is to be hoped, an equally practical view prevails on all sides. The Conference would then in reality be a sedative and not a stimulant. The upshot of these semi-official incubrations is so far satisfactory that, while Germany still tries to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, she is obviously desirous that the hare and the hounds should come to some mutually acceptable, if not satisfactory, arrangement. The trouble is that she addresses her counsels of moderation to Turkey, and not to Austria.

Cettinje, Dec. 20 (Reuter).—A meeting of nearly all the influential merchants of Montenegro was held here to-day to discuss the lines on which Montenegrin trade should be developed in the future. It was unanimously decided to boycott Austro-Hungarian goods, upon which the Government has already imposed the maximum import duty.

Dec. 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says that in an interview with Kiamal Pasha on Dec. 21 the Austrain Ambassador made a vigorous protest against the inaction of the authorities at Avlona in regard to outrages perpetated by Albanain sympathisers with the boycott. There has been a further exchange of views between the two Governments respecting the negotiation as to the annexation of the occupied provinces. It appears to be decided that each of the Governments concerned will appoint two delegates "ad hoc."

The terms offered by Austria-Hungary to Turkey are stated by the "Neue Freie Presse" to be as follows:—

First, concessions regarding the Customs dues, which the Porte desires to increase from 11 to 15 per cent.

Secondly, a supplementary commercial agreement between Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

Thirdly, assent to the establishment of Turkish monopolies in cigarette paper and matches, both of which articles are now principally supplied by Austria-Hungary. The Porte appears also to desire the creation of monopolies in petroleum (which would affect Russia) and spirits. The monopoly question, like the increase of the Customs dues, cannot be settled without the consent of the other Powers.

Fourthly, examination of the possibility of abolishing the foreign post-offices and abrogating the capitulations.

The Turkish wish that Austria-Hungary should take over part of the Turkish Debt, declares the "Neue Freie Presse," will not be fulfilled on any condition, nor will Austria-Hungary pay so high a sum as £4,000,000 in any form. If Turkey proposes the appointment of special negotiators, Austria-Hungary will choose as her negotiators M. Pogatscher, of the Foreign Office, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Baron von Oppenheimer, the former Austro-Hungarian Civil Agent.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—A remarkable statement concerning the contents of the Russian reply to the Austrian Note on the subject of the Conference appears in the "Allgemeine Zeitung" under the form of a telegram from Paris. Russia, says the telegram, accepts the "modus procedendi" for the discussion of the Conference programme proposed by Austria, but declares that she will postpone direct negotiation with Austria-Hungary until the latter has come to an agreement with all the other Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin regarding the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This statement is much discussed in Viennese political circles, where it is thought that if true, it means the interruption of the Austro-Russian negotiations for a Conference for an indefinite period.

Sofia, Dec. 22 (Reuter).—The Bulgarian Government to-day addressed a Note to the representatives of the Great Powers, complaining of what it regards as the offensive tone of the passage in the Sultan's Speech from the Throne with regard to Bulgaria and Prince Ferdinand. It is now feared that the words used by his Majesty in this connection may lead to a tension in the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. The correspondent of the "Times" at Constantinople telegraphed on December 24:

The Austro Hungarian Ambassador to-day handed to the Grand Vizier a memorandum containing the following proposals on the part of his Government:—

First, Austria-Hungary is ready to consent to the immediate increase of the Turkish Customs duties to fifteen per cent, and will agree to the future conclusion of a commercial treaty which will permit of a further increase.

Secondly, Austria-Hungary will agree to close her post offices in the Ottoman Empire should the other Powers adopt the same course.

Thirdly, Austria-Hungary will agree to a modification of Capitulations under the same conditions.

Fourthly, Austria-Hungary undertake to renounce her religious protectorate over the Albanian Catholics.

Kiamil Pasha replied that he observed with surprise the conditions appended to offers which when first communieated to him had been unconditional.

It is believed in official circles that the Austro-Hungarian proposals will be rejected unless they are accompanied by a definite offer of pecuniary compensation.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper states that the Russian Circular Note to the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, setting forth the motives and conditions under which the Russian Government has accepted the Austrian proposal for a prefatory exchange of views between Austria and the other Powers will be published in St. Petersburg to-day. The correspondent says the Russian Government insists principally that the preliminary exchange of views will constitute an introduction to a Conference.

The Bulgarian Government, the correspondent of the "Times" at Sofia states, has addressed a Circular Note to the Powers calling attention to the attitude of Turkey with regard to the pending negotiations, the provocatory language of the Sultan's speech in reference to Bulgaria, and the Turkish military preparations, and urging them to take steps to put an end to the present dangerous situation.

### Turkey.

#### THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

King Edward has sent the following telegram to the Sultan:

"London, Dec. 17, 1908, 8 A.M.

"I desire to convey to your Imperial Majesty my sincere congratulations on the assembly of the Imperial Ottoman Parliament. It is my earnest prayer that its activity may conduce to the happiness of all your Majesty's subjects, promote the prosperity and welfare of your country, and maintain it in cordial and peaceful relations with other countries."

The following telegram has been sent to the new Parliament on behalf of the British Government;

"Foreign Office, Dec, 17, 8 A. M.

"His Britannic Majesty's Government desire to express to the Ottoman Parliament, on the auspicious occasion of its assembly, their cordial good wishes for the success of its deliberations which they trust will conduce to the prosperity and welfare of the Ottoman nation, and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries."

The Turkish newspapers publish the text of the elegrams exchanged between King Edward and the Sultan on the occasion of the opening of the new Parliament.

The Sultan, in his reply, expressed his satisfaction at the sincere congratulations and the friendly good wishes, and begged to tender his sincere thanks, with the hope for the maintenance and continuance of the King's friendship, as well as of the friendly ties uniting the two Governments.

In reply to a cordial telegram from the Central Committee of Union and Progress, at Saloniks, the Sultan ordered a friendly message to be returned.

Up to Dec. 19, 344 telegrams of congratulation had been received at the Chamber of Deputies from different parts of the Empire. At night the city was illuminated in honour of the opening of Parliament.

The entire Press, says a Reuter telegram from Constantinople, greets the opening of Parliament with satisfaction, gives expression to the joy of the nation, and counsels the people in no way to hinder the labours of the deputies in whom the nation places its confidence. The inauguration of the Parliamentary "regime" was made the occasion of demonstrations in all the provinces. According to the "Yeni Gazeta," besides King Edward the other foreign Sovereigns also telegraphed their congratulations to the Sultan.

A telegram from Sofia says the passage in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Parliament which refers to King Ferdinand as "a Turkish Governor-General who has transgressed his duty" has produced a painful impression here. It is regarded almost as a provocation.

The strengthening of the boycott against Bulgarian steamers in Turkish ports also excites bitter feeling in leading quarters.

The "Temps" publishes an interview with Nazim Bey, the Young Turk leader who played a very important part in the Turkish revolution. He is reported to have said that, in the first place, the Turkish Parliament will have to modify certain of the provisions of the Constitution of 1876, so as to establish, once for all, a national sovereignty and Ministerial responsibility to Parliament. From the economic point of view its first duty will be to elaborate a Turkish Budget (which up to the present has ever been done), and to take the necessary measures to set in order the financial affairs of the empire. It will also be necessary to reorganise the military system. The principle of equality of rights implying equality of duties will have to be asserted. Those, indeed, who have hitherto been exempt from the blood-tax are to-day asking of their own accord to be allowed to pay it on the same terms as Musulmans. The reorganisation of public instruction, of the judicial system, and of the provincial administration will also occupy the Chamber. Nazim Bey remarked that the Committee of Union and Progress is master of the situation, since it possesses a majority both in Parliament and in the country, and enjoys the support of the army and of the clergy. The programme of the Opposition, under the leadership of Saba Heddin, he regards as impracticable and tending towards decentralisation, a policy favoured by Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians, who favour Separatist tendencies.

The Bulgarign Press unanimously offers a cordial welcome to the inaugnration of a constitutional "regme" in Turkey. "We unite our good wishes," writes the 'Nov Vek,' "with those of the whole civilised world for the success of the Turkish Parliament. May it justify the hopes which every Bulgarian reposes in it and help to bring together the two nations and to unite their efforts in the promotion of civilisation and progress." The "Den," while offering hearty congratulations, calls attention to the manner in which the elections in Macedonia were conducted, the Bulgarian population of that country, through enthusiastically loyal to the new "regime," being almost deprived of parliamentary representation.

No disposition is manifested in Sofia to make a grievance of the circumstance that the Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires was not invited to the opening ceremony, it being generally recognised that the Turkish Government cannot depart from the position taken up at the time of the Guoshoff incident until a settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries has been finally arrived at. The allusion in the Sultan's speech to the declaration of Bulgarian independence, however, is regarded on all sides as wanting in tact, and is described by the Ministerial "Vremie" as being calculated to hinder progress of the negotiations now pending between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Constantinople, Dec. 22 (Reuter).—The Chamber to-day was occupied with the reading of numerous addresses of congratulation and sympathy received from various parts of the world, and the examination of the election returns. The congratulations of the British Government were greeted with prolonged applause, while the address of the House of Commons provoked a veritable ovation, especially the reference to the contentment and welfare of all races in the Ottoman Dominions. The greeting of the Bulgarian Sobranye was warmly applauded, notably the phrase enjoining the Turkish deputies to combat reaction.

A deputy inquired whether no message had been received from France, to which the Secretary replied that there must be one, though he personally had no cognisance of it. Another deputy inquired if Japan had sent a message, and received a negative reply.

A hodja (teacher), proposed, amid cheers, that a prayer should be offered up for the success of the Persians in their noble struggle for liberty.

The President asked if the Chamber agreed to the proposal, and cries of "Yes" were heard on all sides.

Emrullah Effendi declared that the Ottomans wished from the bottom of their hearts that the Persian Liberals might be successful. (Prolonged cheers.) Another member observed that it would be interesting to read the telegram from the ex-First Secretary of Yildiz Kiosk (Tahsin Pasha), but the proposal failed to find favour.

On the completion of the reading of the messages the President observed that these marks of sympathy were an honour to the nation, and proposed that the Chamber should express its gratitude. A Committee was thereupon formed to reply to the various communications, and a member suggested that the entire Chamber should sign the reply to the address to the House of Commons. The proposal was received with unanimous applause.

### Morocco.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Dec. 20:—

French public opinion was prepared for a renewal of German pinpricks with regard to Morocco. No undue surprise is manifested here, therfore, in official and responsible circles at the appearance of an article in the "Cologne Gazette" expressing the view that "it is of urgent importance to define the boundaries between Morocco and Southern Oran, and to delimit the sphere of interest of Southern Algeria." No great importance would be ascribed to utterances of this kind, which betray so complete an ignorance of the grounds on which France exercises her rights in the frontier region of Southern Oran, if there had not been of late various indications that Mulai Hafid might be tempted to create difficulties for the French in that region, as well as in the neighbourhood of Ujda. The "Echo de Paris" published a telegram yesterday from its Oran correspondent to the effect that "something unexpected" might shortly happen in the Muluya district, for Mulai Hafid, acting on foreign instigation was endeavouring to stir up the Pretender against the French. It was added that troops and provision were being sent to Lala Maghnia to forestall any possible incidents. Nothing has occurred to confirm the suspicion that the new Sultan intends to listen to other than counsels of prudence just at the moment of his recognition by the Powers. Nor is there any tendency in official circles here to regard the article in the "Cologne Gazette" as interpreting the opinion of the German Government. The renewed provocations of certain organs of the German Press are in striking opposition to the very correct attitude of Germany with regard to the affair of desertion from the Foreign Legion, nor is it forgotten that Germany has lost no time in accepting the Protocol setting forth the proposals of France and Spain concerning the recognition of Mulai Hafid. At the same time it may be worth while stating that if the ideas thrown out by the "Cologne Gazette," and other German papers relative to the necessity of delimiting the Algero-Moroccan frontier were anything but a "ballon d'essai" and foreshadowed any similar expression of official opinion, France would make quite clear to all the Powers, including Germany, her irrevocable position based on well-known treaties and on the Act of Algeciras. That position is that the question of the delimitation of the Algero-Moroccan frontier solely regards France and Morocco in virtue of the successive treaties signed between the Quai d'Orsay and the Shereefian Government as well as of the direct agreements between France and Germany. These treaties and agreements were ratified by the Act of Algeciras, and that is a fact as well known to the German as to the French Foreign Office.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper (Dec. 21) says:—

It is denied here that the suggestion made by two German newspapers which frequently publish semi-official "communiques" that a rectification or delimitation of the Algero-Moroccan frontier was desirable and in the interest of this country emanated from official quarters. It is thought probable that the idea was launched by agitators of the Colonial party, some of whom are occasionally a source of serious embarrassment to their own Government. The reception of this "ballon d'essai" in France, however, has been such as to bring its mischievous career to an early close. It has not been taken up in the Berlin papers one other of which would have been pretty sure to give it currency here if it had been of official origin. Indeed the "Berliner Tageblatt" strongly condemns the suggestion and acknowledges with the German Government that the regulation of that frontier is the exclusive cocern of France and Morocco and must remain so until the expiration of the Treaty of Algeciras. It farther calls attention to the fact that another German organ recently demanded that the question of the maintenance or disbandment of the French Froeign Legion should be submitted to The Hague Tribunal of arbitration adding that when a few German newspapers "bring forward such indefensible suggestions they produce the impression of constantly seeking to create new sources of conflict and to prevent the healing of old wounds."

The writer then pleads that the Press on both sides of the frontier should be less ready to attribute these outburst to diplomatic inspirstion and should treat them with philosophical phlegm—excellent counsel, but not so easy to follow in dealing with the German Press, which is so widely inspired, so disciplined and so docile to official influences. It is this circumstance that gives a great part of its sting to the harsh criticism of the Foreign Legion which continues to appear in the Berlin newspapers, one of which to night declares on the authority of a certain Lieutenant-Colonel Hubner that the desertion of the men is an act of desperation of a handful of soldiers who will have been tortured and tricked beyond endurance. It adds that at least sixty per cent. of the legionaries are Germans, and states that an English newspaper advises France to disband these troops. There is no likelihood that this advice will be accepted, and if English journalists fully realised the use made in this country of their hasty and ill-founded criticisms of French institutions they would probably be more careful in advancing them. The statement that sixty per cent. of the legionaries are German is misleading. As a matter of fact the bulk of the "Germans" who join that force are Alsatians who would in any case avoid service under the German flag.

Madrid, Dec. 22—Yesterday the General commanding at Melilla, with 300 infantry and a small cavalry escort, marched through the Riff country as far as the sanctuary of Mulai Micheris and back. The Moors were friendly. The Roghi's whereabouts is unknown.

## A TOWN FOR SALE.

### New Departure in Irish Land Purchase.

Negotiations are in a fair way towards completion for the sale by Lord Arran of the historic town of Donegal to his tenents. The story of the negotiations forms one of the most interesting chapter in the history of the land legislation, which is likely to change the face of the entire country, while the transaction itself is unique, so far as Ulster is concerned.

The success of the movement for the transfer of the agricultural holdings of Lord Arran first suggested to the town tenants the possibility of getting their own holdings transferred. Negotiations to that end have been proceeding through the landlord's agent on the one hand, and a representative tenants' committe on the other, with a view to settling the purchase terms. In reply to the first petition, Lord Arran answered that he was willing to sell his town property. His terms were twenty-five years' purchase, cash, and should any of the tenants wish to allow the whole or a portion of the purchase-money to remain outstanding they might do so at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent, per annum, the interest to be a first charge on the property.

This proposition was considered at a meeting of the tenants, and it was resolved that Lord Arran be informed that the town tenantry were willing to pay twenty years' purchase. Lord Arran replied that he could not see his way to alter his original proposal.

A number of tenants then signed a statement of their willingness to purchase on condition that Lord Arran conveyed the property to them free of all lawyers' fees and transfer expenses. This has brought the sale of Donegal town within measurable distance, and it will in all probability lead to a complete transfer from landlord to tenants of the property in the town.

Donegal town occupies, one of the most picturesque positions on the Northern Irish coast, overlooking the beautiful bay of the same name. Its historic associations are rich and interesting.

## EMPLOYER'S BEQUESTS.

### Engineer's Business Left to his Managers.

London, Dec. 25.

The late Mr. Henry Chapman, of 69, Victoria Street, London, S.W., civil engineer, chairman of the General Hydraulic Power Company, Ltd., left to Mr. Arthur H. Hernn, his London manager, if still in his service, £1,000, and his London Engineering business, with stock plant, and furniture.

To his Paris manager, Mr. Henry Vaslin, if still in his service, he left £1,000 and his business at 10, Rue Laffitte, Paris, and that on the Boulevard du Nord, Brussels. To Thomas B. Pollard, if still in his employ, he bequeathed £500, in recognition of his faithful service.

Mr. Chapman left to Emily Ellis, of 53, Vicarage-road, Camberwell, London, "my dearly-loved companion for upwards of thirty-five years, £1,000, his residence at Camberwell, and a life interest in a fund of £30,000.

After some family bequests, he left the residue between his nephews, Harry Chapman and his nieces, Beatrix and Elsa Chapman, for life with remainder to their children. Should all three die childless, the fund, which apparently amounts to between £100,000 and £120,000, is to go to King Edward's Hospital Fund. The total value of the estate was £187,464.

After the lapse of twenty-six years, letters of administration have just been granted to the daughter of Mr. Alexander Caush, of Egremont, Cheshire, who died in Glasgow in August, 1882, intestate. Mr. Caush left personal property worth £6,440.

ANOTHER thirty-four knot ocean-going destroyer, the "Ghurka," was deliverd on Dec. 19 at Hebburn-on-Tyne. She completes the first division of ocean-going destroyers the others, all of her class, being the "Mohawk," "Tarter" and "Cossack," which is the fastest flotilla in the world. When the new thirty-six-knot destroyer "Swift" is completed by Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Company, she will lead the ocean-going destroyer flotilla in the North Sea. The "Ghurka," which was built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Company, will, early in the New Year, be commissioned by Commander A. B. F. Dawson, and will relieve the "Locust," which will recommission with the Nore Destroyer Flotilla.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 8.

The depression moving from Persia appears to be taking a somewhat Northerly course at present. The weather in Kashmir is more affected than that of the plains in Northern India. Nearly general snow of no large amount his fallen in Kashmir and very light rain in Baluchistan.

Temperature is below normal in North-East India and above normal in the Deccan and Baluchistan; humidity is below normal in the United Provinces and Northern Bengal, but Normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—Precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir and Baluchistan and may extend to the neighbouring districts in Upper India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded over the whole area. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in the northern and central districts but is drier than usual elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the South-West Punjab but normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased but is still in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over Sind and nearly the whole of Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average in Rajputana, but has increased and is now in excess in Sind. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess over the whole division. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is in defect at some stations in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature has risen and both it and night temperature are now higher than usual over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Another depression from Persia is entering North-West India. Pressure has fallen rapidly in Upper Sind and the South-West and the North Punjab, where it is now more than 1-8 inch in defect. Heavy cloud has appeared in the Punjab, light to moderate cloud over the rest of northern India. No precipitation has, however, been reported.

In the Peninsula weather is fine.

Local showers are probable in the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | 60·6 | 49·1 | ... | 2·54 |
| Jask (7th) | 75·3 | 66·3 | ... | 0·46 |
| Muskat (7th) | 77·8 | 68·1 | ... | 0·18 |
| Multan | 64·8 | 45·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bawalpindi | 58·9 | 36·9 | ... | 1·16 |
| Lahore | 65·4 | 42·7 | ... | 0·30 |
| Sirsa | 70·3 | 42·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala | 69·5 | 44·0 | ... | 0·22 |
| Delhi | 70·2 | 47·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Agra | 73·0 | 46·0 | ... | 0·02 |
| Mainpuri | 73·3 | 44·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jhansi | 77·5 | 50·0 | ... | 0·08 |
| Cawnpore | 75·4 | 43·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad | 74·6 | 45·5 | ... | 0·08 |
| Jacobabad | 72·1 | 42·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karachi | 75·0 | 58·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ajmer | 73·9 | 44·2 | ... | 0·03 |
| Jaipur | 75·2 | 46·1 | ... | 0·16 |
| Kotah | 77·5 | 49·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhuj | 77·1 | 53·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Dwarka | 81·3 | 56·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Veraval | 77·7 | 59·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot | 85·4 | 50·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 82·5 | 51·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat | 89·1 | 54·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad | 86·6 | 55·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa | 85·3 | 46·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Neemuch | 79·5 | 42·8 | ... | 0 |
| Indore | 82·1 | 47·1 | ... | 0·01 |
| Jubbulpore | 75·5 | 43·8 | ... | 0·74 |
| Sangor | 77·6 | 53·0 | ... | 0·32 |
| Hoshangabad | 80·6 | 46·9 | ... | 1·54 |
| Khandwa | 87·2 | 51·1 | ... | 0·07 |
| Akola | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amraoti | 86·8 | 57·8 | ... | 1·98 |
| Nagpur | 87·1 | 52·6 | ... | 0·01 |
| Ghanda | 86·5 | 59·5 | ... | ... |
| Bhpur | 82·2 | 53·6 | ... | 0·04 |
| Bombay | 83·0 | 67·8 | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri | 87·8 | 63·4 | ... | 0·26 |
| Mormugao | 86·0 | 72·7 | ... | ... |
| Karwar | 88·8 | 68·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Malegaon | 91·2 | 53·1 | ... | 0·23 |
| Ahamednagar | 86·2 | 57·5 | ... | ... |
| Poona | 89·6 | 57·8 | ... | 0·37 |
| Sholapur | 90·3 | 64·6 | ... | 0·60 |
| Bijapur | 90·2 | 64·2 | ... | 0·15 |
| Belgaum | 86·8 | 61·1 | ... | 0·34 |
| Aurangabad | 87·2 | 60·2 | ... | 0·82 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 88·4 | 64·7 | ... | 0·20 |
| Hyderabad | 88·8 | 68·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mangalore | 89·7 | 72·4 | ... | 0·24 |
| Calicut | 86·8 | 72·6 | ... | 5·36 |
| Cochin | 88·7 | 74·8 | ... | 1·00 |
| Colombo | 88·0 | 70·6 | ... | 4·20 |
| Masulipatam | 86·2 | 68·8 | ... | 0·29 |
| Bellary | 92·0 | 63·8 | ... | 0·26 |
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 83·0 | 67·5 | ... | 18·84 |
| Bangalore | 83·3 | 58·8 | ... | 0·87 |
| Coimbatore | 84·4 | 63·3 | ... | 3·25 |
| Trichinopoly | 84·6 | 67·8 | ... | 6·20 |
| Negapatam | 83·9 | 75·0 | ... | 10·12 |

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th January was 29·981 in. Ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 2 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.


A POPULAR CLERGYMAN

Sciatica, Stiffness,
Nervous and Muscular Fatigue—

The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, To the Emperor of Russia, To the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

*Wholesale Agents:—*

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

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PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

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NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

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HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

*Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.*

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### THE MATHERAN LIGHT RAILWAY.

### Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the appeal filed in the suit brought by G. S. Gokhale against Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy, from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who, in March last, passed a decree for Rs.1,200 in favour of the plaintiff with costs, and dismissed the counter-claim made by the defendant, Mr. Abdul Hussain. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Rustom Wadia, and Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya, Bhimjee, and Nagindas, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the appellant, Mr. Abdul Hussain.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said the terms of the contract between the parties in respect of which the suit, out of which this appeal arose, were contained in a letter addressed by the defendant to plaintiff on the 25th April, 1902. The portion of the contract which was material for the purposes of the appeal, was that the plaintiff should supervise the surveys of the proposed Matheran Light Tramway, and attend, inspect, and supervise the construction of actual earth work and permanent way, that the defendant should give him as remuneration a sum equal to one and a half per cent. on all the said works excepting rolling stock and mechanical work.

The undisputed facts were that the plaintiff made a survey and prepared plans, which the defendant submitted to Government for approval and sanction of the tramway in accordance with those plans. The Government, however, rejected the plans in July, 1902, and the defendant rescinded the contract with the plaintiff in August 1902, on the ground of his incompetency to prepare a project and scheme for the railway. Mr. Justice Macleod, who heard the suit, had found that the plaintiff's incompetency had not been made out and that the plans prepared by the plaintiff, and sent on by the defendant to Government for approval, were not final but merely preliminary; then the defendant sent them to Government without the plaintiff's consent or knowledge; and that as a matter of fact the defendant derived benefit from the survey made and the plans prepared by the plaintiff. As a result of these findings, the learned Judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to compensation for the services he had rendered, and he assessed that compensation at Rs. 1,200.

The defendant's case was argued before their Lordships, as it was argued before Mr. Justice Macleod, as if the fate of the plaintiff's claim depended upon the feasibility of the plans submitted by the defendant for sanction and approval. Those plans were the result of the first survey made by the plaintiff under the terms of the contract. His Lordship thought Mr. Justice Macleod rightly came to the conclusion upon the evidence, both documentary and oral, that they were mere reconnaissance plans. Now, there could be no doubt as to one point, namely that such a work as a railway from Neril to Matheran, passing through a hilly country, could not be constructed without more than one survey and more than one trial plan. All the expert witnesses examined on the point said so. In the words of Ramchandra Krishna Nathu, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff whom Mr. Justice Macleod had believed, "in a hilly country you may have to take up to five or six trial lines before you can get one to be submitted to Government. It is not possible to hit off the line the first time." To the same effect was the evidence of Mr. Adams, a witness examined for the defendant. The evidence also made it clear that this fact was within the distinct contemplation of the parties at the time the contract was entered into. For instance, before starting any of the operations, the defendant obtained from Government on the 5th July, 1901, permission regarding preliminary survey—not a survey, but surveys—for a proposed light tramway to Matheran. The written terms of the contract also contemplated surveys, not a survey. The plaintiff, in a letter addressed to the defendant, gave the latter clearly to understand that the plans which he had prepared were "not to be supposed as final." Mr. Adams stated that, when he saw the plans, the opinion he formed was that, though as final plans, they were impossible, yet they were good enough for a trial line.

It appeared that, when the defendant obtained the plans from plaintiff, the latter was not given to understand that the former intended sending them on to Government. The evidence shewed that the plaintiff asked the defendant to return those plans to him that he might make some additions and corrections. The defendant, however, did not comply with that request, but on his own responsibility, submitted the plans to Government, with the result that Government disapproved of them.

Now, the question was whether, as a necessary consequence of that disapproval, the defendant was entitled to rescind the contract without plaintiff's consent on the ground of the latter's incompetency so as to disentitle the plaintiff to compensation for the services he had already rendered. Assuming in the defendant's favour that the terms of the contract were that the plaintiff was to get a lump sum on completion of all the work he had undertaken to do in connection with the proposed tramway, if the defendant rescinded the contract without any legal justification for the rescision, the plaintiff was entitled in law to sue either for damages for a breach of the contract or for compensation for service already rendered in partial fulfilment of the contract. The final accomplishment of the contract required in the preliminary stage a trial survey and plans. That work was done by the plaintiff. It was true that the plaintiff admitted in his deposition that his plans were impossible plans, and that no mere addition or correction could have improved them or rendered them feasible and fit for the desired approval and sanction of Government. There was abundant evidence in the case to show that the defendant derived some benefit from the plaintiffs' plans in the subsequent execution of the works. After he had rescinded the contract in August 1902 on the ground of plaintiffs' incompetency, the defendant sent a letter to Government, asking for sanction for his scheme. Now in that letter, he had utilised a portion of the plaintiffs' plans as part of his scheme. The facts disclosed by the evidence left no doubt on Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's mind that the defendant did derive benefit from the survey and plans made by the plaintiff; that they were not intended by the plaintiff to be final plans; that the defendant sent them on to Government without plaintiff's consent, because he was in a hurry to obtain Government sanction. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Justice Macleod that the plaintiff's incompetency was not made out. He had done that part of the work which was necessary as to the initial part of the preliminary stages of the construction of the Tramway. The defendant had benefited from the work so done to some extent. The evidence showed that the defendant engaged the services of the plaintiff, because he wanted to get the work done as cheap as possible. His Lordship held that Mr. Justice Macleod's decree was right for the reasons given, and must be confirmed with costs. The cross objections had not been pressed and were dismissed with costs.

MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in the course of his remarks, said, that the defendant was not justified in putting an end to the contract. He had sought to justify his action on the footing, that the plaintiff's plans, when they were submitted for sanction to the Government, were disapproved. This was true, but it was also true and undisputed that the plans were never so submitted with the plaintiff's approval. The plaintiff admitted they were trial-plans, and could not have obtained the sanction of Government, even if they were afterwards corrected or added to. Some colour was lent to this view by Mr. Adam's letter. The professional evidence practically agreed, that in hilly countries like this, five or six trial surveys would be inevitable. Instead of allowing the plaintiff reasonable facilities to finish his work, the defendant took the whole thing entirely out of his hand, and in defiance of the plaintiff's warning, precipitately approached the Government for sanction of immature plans. In so doing, he relieved the plaintiff of all responsibility of the Government's refusal to sanction. He hoped, under the special rule, to get the Government permission for the earth-work. This was the construction to be put upon the 7th paragraph of his letter, dated 23rd May 1902, to the Secretary to Government. In this way the plaintiff's work was used by him. Even Mr. Adams, who was certainly not predisposed in the plaintiff's favour, admitted that the plans represented a good enough trial-line. The line ultimately sanctioned by the Government, followed broadly the route the plaintiff had selected. During his twelve years of professional intercourse with the defendant, the plaintiff had never concealed from him his want of experience in railway survey work; it was fully disclosed to the defendant. It was indeed owing to such inexperience that the defendant must have selected him for the job, which could be done at a cheap rate by him. The plaintiff had worked in a competent manner, up to the time when the work was taken out of his hands by the defendant, who made it impossible for him to proceed further with it. His Lordship agreed in the order as to the appeal and the cross-objections were dismissed with costs.

### PARTITION OF PROPERTY.

In the High Court Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of in second appeal a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant Raoji Balachand Gujar sued Tejachand Balachand Gujar, to recover his share in a certain house described in the plaint. Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. J. R. Ghaspure. Plaintiff alleged that the house had been given to the mother of the parties as a provision for maintenance upon an agreement that on her death it should revert to the parties as their joint property; that the mother having died, property had so reverted and and that therefore ylaintiff was entitled to his half share by partition.

In his written statement, the defendant raised a number of objections resisting the claim. And upon the pleadings raised both by the plaint and the written statement issues were framed upon the bases that the whole of the house was included in the grant of the other. The case was originally tried by the Subordinate Judge of Sholapur who passed a decree awarding to the plaintiff the money value of half the house to which he was entitled. The plaintiff appealed against this decree and claimed half of the house before the 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur. That Court awarded the claim and modified the decree of the Court of the first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence varied the decree of the appellate court. In affecting partition, their Lordships said the Court would decide whether the cellar of the house should be divided between the parties or whether it should be allowed to the share of one party, the other party having the money value or so much of the house as would equalise the shares.

### ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF COCAINE FROM GOA.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. B. A. Brendon, District Magistrate of Belgaum, in a case against Luximon Trimbak Kamat. Accused was convicted by Major Parker, Cantonment Magistrate, of illegal importation of cocaine in 113 drachm bottles, valued at Rs. 452, for which he had paid only Rs. 210.

Accused was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment; and to a fine of Rs. 500, or in default of payment, to a further term of simple imprisonment for five months. Major Parker, in the course of his decision, said that the accused admitted having been stopped at the Castle Rock Railway station, on 26th September last, by the Customs officials, with the cocaine, and added that he did not know that he was doing anything wrong in importing the cocaine from Goa. He was convicted under Sec. 43 A of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878, and sentenced as above. Mr. Brenden made the reference to the High Court, that under Sec. 33 (1 b) of the Criminal Procedure Code, Major Parker could not have given, as the alternative for the non-payment of fine, more than six weeks' simple imprisonment. Their Lordships reduced the sentence, in default of payment of fine, to six weeks, accordingly.

LIEUT. HAROLD LENEY, who died at Pretoria on Dec. 16 from an accident at polo, was the son of Mr. Augustus Leney, of Orpines, Wateringbury, Kent. Lieut. Leney was born in 1881, and received his first commission in the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars in January 1901, being promoted to lieutenant in the following year. He took part in the South African war, and was present at the operations in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony from January to the end of May 1902, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps. He was serving with his regiment at the time of his death.

## POLICE COURT.

### EXCEEDING THE LIMIT SPEED.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Anand Raju, a motor-driver, with driving his motor car at an excessive speed. The complaint was that on the 4th December Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was coming out from Hospital lane, Marine Lines, when he saw a large red motor car coming from the Queen's Statue and going in the direction of Kalbadevi road. It was going at a speed of about 30 miles an hour, which was more than the speed limit of 15 miles an hour.

The accused denied the charge and averred that he only exceeded the speed limit for a distance of 15 to 20 paces as there was a tram car close to the motor car in which a lady was sitting.

Mr. Phillips in his evidence said that he saw no tram car at the time nor any lady sitting in the motor car.

The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 25.

### A THIEVING LASCAR.

Buldeo Singh Sindutsingh, the lascar employed at the Mahaluxmi Battery, who was fined by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, was yesterday placed before the same Magistrate on a charge of escaping from lawful custody and resisting his lawful apprehension.

The complaint was that when Inspector Lewis of the Bombay Police went, with the permission of the non-commisiond officer in charge, to arrest the accused, the latter got himself free and declined to go with the police. The non-commissioned officer himself arrested him and handed him over to the police, when the accused took a sword and stood in the doorway by way of defiance. Bombardier Salisbury, who was in charge of the Fort, subsequently arrested the accused.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that in a case of defiance of lawful authority the accused must be dealt with severely.

### INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

Final report on the til crop (sesamum or gingelly) for 1908. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under til sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 6·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

Area.—In the second forecast issued in October last the area under til sown unmixed was estimated at 315,000 acres: according to the returns furnished by the village accountants it comes to 321,786 acres compared with 329,811 acres in 1907 and 316,581 acres being the average of the preceding five years. Compared with last year the Allahabad division shown a decrease of 47,508 acres, but owing to an early commencement of the rains an increase of 10,450 acres took place in Benares, of 6,029 acres in Gorakhpur, of 10,206 acres in Lucknow and of 9,118 acres in Fyzabad division. The net decrease for the province amounts to 8,925 acres or two per cent. The harvesting operations began at the proper time early in November.

Outturn.—Til is largely grown in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur and to a smaller extent in the eastern submontane districts. The early cessation of the rains somewhat damaged the til crop in Jhansi, Jalaun, Mirzapur and Gorakhpur where it is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal. In the rest of the til growing districts the crop is better varying from 85 to 95 per cent. of the normal. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 80 per cent, compared with 25 per cent last year. The total outturn of til sown unmixed is estimated at 34,000 tons compared with 9,900 in 1907. The area of til sown in combination with other crops is roughly estimated at ten lakhs of acres and the outturn at one hundred thousand tons, of which a large portion is retained for local consumption.

### THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr E Hamilton, B Cov
Mr H C Streatfield, B Cov
Mr A S Judge, B
Mr J M Ceode, B
Mr T R J Ward, B
Mr W McM Sweet, B
Mr G A Weston, B
Mr C D Carmichael, M
Mr G S Headerson, Bo
Major-Gen A W L Bayly, C B., D S O, Sec. to Govt, Army Dept.
Col W A B Dennys, 31 Punj
Lieut Col C E L Gilbert, I M S
Major d'A C Brownlow, 21 Punj
Capt H W Gardiner, R A
Capt V H Roberts, I M S
Capt H G Bally, 10 Jats
Capt E Prinos, I A
Capt H J Trueman, 43 Erinpura R
Capt T L Leeds, 59 Rifles
Capt M H Thornely, I M S
Lieut H B Joynson, 15 Lrs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A P Collett, B Cov, 2 weeks on M C
Mr J P Doyle, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr H K Trevaskis, B Cov, 10 weeks on M C
Mr W Maude, B Cov, 9 days
Mr R A Cockram, B, 4 mo M C
Mr J W Tanner, B, 7 days
Mr C G Spencer, M Cov, 5 days
Mr A C S West, M, 6 mo M C
Mr J Stevens, Bo, 6 mo M C
Mr W Lane, Bo, 6 mo M C
Lieut Col C E L Gilbert, I M S, to complete 6 mo
Major G A Robertson, Dy Sec to Govt of I, M S Dept, 38 days
Capt H Tatum, 101 Gren, 1 day
Capt T Eardley Wilmot, 2-39 Garh R, pending further notification
Second Lieut N L Craig, Unattached List, pending exchange.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H K Trevaskis, B Cov
Mr G Elliott, B
Mr C B Arkell, B
Mr H G Wintle, B
Mr J C C MacHutchin, M
Mr E Priestley, Bo
Lieut J H G Palmer, 21 Punj
Rlcut E W C Ricketts, 23 Sikh Fre

### GERMAN NAVY "LIBELS."

Berlin, Dec. 25.

Scandals in the internal affairs of the German Navy will, it is alleged, shortly be aired in the law courts. The case is the libel action instituted by Admiral von Tirpitz and other admirals against ex-Captain Berger.

After serving in the Navy for twenty-five years Herr Berger retired in 1906, charged with unprofessional conduct, including "unhealthy ambition." In a magazine article he accused the Naval Cabinet of suppressing a letter to the Kaiser containing grave indictments. He also declared that the Naval Court of Honour decided against him in order to protect a certain admiral.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Arthur Brodrick, youngest son of the late Viscount Middleton, and Lady Marjorie Gladys Stuart Erskine, second daughter of the Earl and and Countess of Buchan.

## COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

### Mr. Lees-Smith on German Banks.

Mr. Lees-Smith, Professor of the London School of Economics and Commerce, delivered the fifth of his series of lectures on "Commercial Training in India," in the hall of the Byramjee Jejeebhoy School of Commerce, Queen's Road, last evening, before a large audience.

The lecturer spoke at length as to how the agricultural and town banks worked in Germany and other European countries, and showed from statistics and official figures the results obtained and benefits derived from those institutions. After putting before his hearers the advantages of the banks, Mr. Lees-Smith pointed out the weaknesses that existed in their operation and said they should be avoided when such institutions were established in India. The conditions prevailing in European countries and in India differed to a certain measure and the banking institutions should conduct their operations in accordance with those conditions.

Referring to the establishment of Co-operative Credit Society the lecturer said that Germany had not the misfortune to face the famine so often as India and therefore the Society would be a greater blessing in India. The greater precaution to be taken in its operation was that agencies were established to see that no one was advanced more money than was actually needed. The agricultural banks could do better in India because they could obtain money with greater facility and if the report that India had a large treasure and that the people actually buried their money was true, such money could not be more profitably applied than for the purpose of assisting the ryots.

### ACCIDENT IN A THEATRE.

### Engineer's Dangerous Fall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Mr. F. C. Pereira, Electrical Engineer, Grand Opera House, Lindsay-street, Calcutta, yesterday fell through the steneloid ceiling of the Opera House, a distance of some 20 feet, and broke through the sounding board below, which, however, prevented his falling 40 feet further to the floor, and suspended him in a precarious position in mid-air, whence he was rescued with ropes unhurt.

### BENGAL COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The Coal Market here continues quiet, the following being the latest quotations:—Auckland 8 1-2, Borrea (Ordinary) 22, Gopalichuck 13 3-9, New Birbhoom 51, Phularitand 7 1-4, West Tetturiya 9 1-2 (auction), Gudreadhi 7 1-8, Ranigunge 26 1-2, Gumoni 14 3-4, Bengal Bhatdee 20 3-4, Bhalgora 17 1-2, Bengal Giridih 23 3-8, Baraboni 27, Sudreadih 7 1-8 (auction), Raneegunge Association 26 3-9, and Bengal Bhatdee 21, Bhalgora 17 1-2.

Exchange on demand quoted at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Government Paper at Rs. 94-8.

### INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

During the past week the Secretary of State has sold Council Bills to the value of 84 lakhs. One crore will be offered for sale next week.

THE marriage between Capt. C. A. Howard, of the Castle Rising, Norfolk, only surviving son of the late Hon. Greveille Howard and Lady Audrey Buller, and Miss Miriam Elinor Dansey, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Dansey (late 1st Life Guards) and the Hon. Mrs. Dansey, took place at noon on Dec. 21 at the Church of St. Clement Danes. Owing to the recent death of General Sir Redvers Buller, stepfather to the bridegroom, the wedding was a very quiet one, and there was no reception. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pale blue pastal face cloth, with hat of the same colour. There were no bridesmaids. The Rev. J. S. Pennington, vicer of the parish, officiated, and Mr. Hugo Watson, King's Royal Rifles, acted as best man. Only the nearest relatives were invited to the wedding, among those present being Lady Audrey Buller, Lieut.-Col. Dansey and the Misses Dansey, the Earl and Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Macan, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Doyle, Miss Buller, Capt. and the Hon. Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Tremayne Buller, Miss Henrietta Buller, Major the Hon. E. St. Aubyn, Lord St. Levan, the Hon. Gerard Wallop, Mr. Henry Dansey, and the Hon. Mrs. Winn. Later in the day Capt. and Mrs. Howard left for Villa Altachiara, Porto Fino, kindly lent for the honeymoon by the Dowager Countess of Carnarvon

### RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th December on 504·36 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total traffic for the week | Rs. 1,70,000 | Rs. 2,40,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 4,14,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 337 | 476 | 8 | 821 |
| For previous 25 weeks of half year | 35,94,145 | 42,68,602 | 30,389 | 78,03,036 |
| Total for 26 weeks | 37,64,145 | 45,08,602 | 34,389 | 83,07,036 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,61,936 | 2,3,1617 | 2,111 | 3,96,664 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 321 | 459 | 4 | 784 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 35,34,864 | 50,03,314 | 1,30,906 | 87,69,086 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 13,336
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 4,62,050

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles, warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gear and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.


## SPORTING NEWS.

### BOMBAY RACES.

### Fourth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1909.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st New Lilliputs Plate, 3 p.m.
2nd Race—The 2nd New Lilliputs Plate, 3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The Midget Plate, 4 p.m.
4th Race—The 1st Strangers Plate, 4-30 p.m.
5th Race—The 2nd Strangers Plate, 5 p.m.
6th Race—The Marine Lines Plate, 5-30 p.m.
7th Race—Auction Plate, 6 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colaba ... ... ... | 2-25 p.m. | Standard Time. |
| Church Gate ... ... | 2-32 p.m. | |
| Grant Road ... ... | 2-41 p.m. | |
| Arrives at Mahaluxmi ... | 2-45 p.m. | |

CICIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 8.

### YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Entered by | L. Wind H'cap. M S | M. Wind H'cap. M S | F. Wind H'cap. M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sapphire... | R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Mater R. E... | 13 42 | 9 10 | 6 44 |
| Turquoise.. | J W Stokes and W Darling ... | 23 4 | 13 31 | 7 20 |
| Melody ... | J B K Macbeth.. | 18 48 | 14 36 | 15 21 |
| Eileen IV... | R. W. Fisher ... | Scr | Scr | Scr |

Course No. 36+1 = 12·05 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p. m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Erin..... | 5 51 | Officers, 116th Mahrattas. |
| Trixie ..... | 9 45 | Officers, Royal Scots. |
| Pixie ..... | Scr | E. Y. Watson, and J. H. Aspinwall. |
| Manikin ..... | 8 46 | Officers, R. A. |
| Peewit..... | 13 39 | Duncan Fraser. |

Course No. 17 reversed+1 = 11·7 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p. m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Tomtit ..... | 2 10 | Capt. H. Gloster. |
| Coralie ..... | 5 4 | Col. H. Mead. |
| Maud ..... | 2 10 | Officers, R. E. |
| Clutha ..... | 4 21 | J. J. Welch. |
| Lapwing ..... | Scr | Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E. |
| Valkyrie ..... | 7 58 | R. Walker. |
| Curlew ..... | 3 37 | C. A. Wordsworth. |
| Siesta ..... | 5 4 | J. E. Needham. |
| Jean ..... | 8 42 | C. N. Moberley. |

Course No. 18= 8·7 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| 28' Cutter I ... | 1 3 | R. I. M. S. Hardinge |
| 28' Cutter II ... | Scr | do |
| 28' Cutter III ... | Scr | do |

Course No. 17 reversed = 6·3 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

### ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," Jan. 8.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Salsette," which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Cates, Mr A H
Coodes, Mrs (Ayah)
Forrest, Miss C
Gordon, Miss G W
Henderson, Mr C G & Mrs
Innes, Mrs
Innes, Miss
Jenkins, Mr B
Lord, Mr J E
McKenzie, Rev J
McPhredan, Dr F and Mrs
Munn, Mr R A L
Mayne, Mrs and infant
Rich, Mr F C
Ponting, Miss G
Shanvell, Mr W C
Stokes, Mr O V
Thompson, Mr M A
Tunes, Mrs J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashton, Miss F
Anderson, Mr F
Board, Miss Dr.
Bolton, Capt D
Bevan, Mr F A
Brett, Miss
Brocks, Mrs R
Brooks, Miss
Brock, Mr R H S
Dalal, Mr J M
d'Est Ange., Mr J C
Erck, Col J E W
Gibson, Miss M K
Henderson, Mrs M and child
Henderson, Mr & Mrs C J nurse and infant
Johnstone, Hon D C and Mrs
Nickerson, Mr J F
Priaulx, Capt
Prendergast, Maj C
Prideaux, Mr R
Ranny Tailyour, Col
Rogers, Ayah Mrs
Steele, Miss
Taylor, Lt F E
Wood, Mr and Mrs and child
Whites, Mr native servant,

FROM BRINDISI.

Bacyens, Baron
Edwin, Mrs E A
Bacyens, Baroness
Nulkar, Dr A K

FROM PORT SAID.

Bonnier, Mr A
Collins, Mr W A
Collins, Mrs and infant
D'Estange, Mr G C
Recondarides. Mr
Harrssiades, Mr
Rogers, Mr J
Rogers, Mrs
Winser, Mr C R P

FOR ADEN.

Abdull, Aziz Dadabhoy
Chait, Singh Mr
Downes, Mr
Geolam, Alli Jeevanjee
Kesra, Jevan and wife
Kulapesi, Mr D J
Lindsay, Chatrbhoy Mr
Syed Badhan, Hossein

FOR RANGOON.—Fitton, Mr. G. F.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arnesburg, W A
Foster, Mr L C
Horne, Miss H
Kahn, Mr E
Lloyd, Mr W F Mrs and Miss
Stevenson, Mr D

### Passengers Arriving per s. s. "Castalia," January 10.

■ "The Anchor line s. s. "Castalia" is due to arrive her about midday on the 10th instant, with the following passengers:—

Arnold, Mr E
Blakesley, Mr E H
Blakesley, Mrs
Blakesley, Miss M
Boath Miss E M M
Bobenhouse, Miss L C
Cheveanix-Treanch, Miss M
Clark, Miss E
Clements, Mr S
Cox, Mr G
Donde, Miss M B
Florence, Mr J
Forsyth, Mr E H
Godber, Mr W
Hargreaves, Mr J
Haymes, & Infant Mrs L
Wilson Smith, Miss
Haymes, Miss E M D
Hicks, Nurse and Infant, Mrs B
Lawson, Rev R
Mackenzie, Miss M E
Mattram, Lt P J M
Morris, Miss M
Porter, Mr C E
Powel, Mrs T
Doris Powell, Miss
Sanderson, Mrs P
Saportas, Miss G
Sassoon, Mr S
Sheepshanks, Lt R H
Slayter, Miss
Somervillie, Miss G
Sutton, Mrs M
Vine, Mr J

### DEPARTURES.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," January 9.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander Lewellin, connecting with steamer "Mongolia" for London:—

Andrew, Mr J
Bradshaw, Mr H E
Botting, Mr Milton
Blount, Mr N
Coombes, Mr J R
Digby, Mr C
Drew, Mr W J
Gilbert, Mr S P
Grant, Mr A H, C I E
Hannaford, Mr W V
Higgins, Mr and Mrs S G
Howard, Mr A H
Jones, Mrs C Perry
Jones, Mrs and child
John, Mr A Ulysses
Johnston, Capt H S
Kilgour, Rev R
Lockett's Maid, Mrs
Le Grant Doty, Mr A
L'Athayde, Dr J
Meritt, Mrs
Moller, Mr H P
Maxwell Maj and Mrs F A and maid
Millward, Mr R C
Mahomed, Mr S M
Nelson, Captain
Pinblett, Mr W B
Rosenthal, Mr N
Sylande, Mr H R
Stewart, Mr G
Sandys, Mr and Mrs S
Stack, Mr J C
Yorke, Hon Mr A J

## THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 6th January:—Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by disease in parts Poona and by frost in parts Mahi Kantha and withering for want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Karnatak. Cotton and oil-seeds damaged by insects, frost and wind in parts Hyderabad. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting completed in Karachi, East Khandesh and Bijapur, almost over in Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara and in progress in Gujarat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing almost over in Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier and continues in parts Thana, Kolaba, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Palanpur. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing completed in Kaira, almost over in Larkana, Hyderabad and Nasik and continues in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad and Kanara. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains generally stationary. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 27 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 18 to 55 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 30 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 47 per cent., and in Karnatak 32 to 63 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' EPIPHANY.

1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY,

10TH JANUARY 1909.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Harwood in A. Flat.
Hymns.—76, 488, 317.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Barnby in E.
Hymns.—79, 78, 219.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—23.
Hymns.—379, 300, 599.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—260, 319, 177, 79, 78, 175.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—179, 76, 218.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins, daily.
8 a. m.—The Feast of the Epiphany.
5-30 p. m.—Friday, Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church,)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Communion. Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—264, 133, 415.
Psalm.—121.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.

Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a.m.—Preaching Services.
6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—76, 312, 486.
8-45 a. m.—Litany and adress.
Hymns.—78, 218.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—79, 76. 218, 219, 220.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 p.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.

11 a. m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

A GONDAL correspondent reports the death of Dr. Douglas Argyll Robertson, who was a very distinguished Ophthalmological Surgeon and was Honorary Surgeon Oculist to the King-Emperer.

MR. STOWELL, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Karachi, who was thrown from his horse at Clifton, breaking two of his ribs, resumed duty yesterday, Mr. Trevor, District Traffic Superintendent, Kiamari, who officiated, reverting.

## HIGH COURT.—JAN. 9.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR
At 11-30 a.m.
For Further Directions and Costs.

96-91 Captain and V Dayal Mowji vs Nimbal widow and others Little and Co Payne and Co M B Chothia,

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
To Speak to the Minutes of Order.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

113-08

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1909.

## INDIAN BIRDS.

THE man with a hobby is always enviable wherever fate places him. When the hobby of a sojourner in India takes the form of a study of bird life, he is assured of many entertaining moments in every one of his Indian days, as Mr. Douglas Dewar, F.Z.S., I.C.S., proved in the paper he read before the Royal Society of Arts on December 10th. If strictly scientific subjects were the only ones discussed in the interesting institution in John Street, as some sticklers would urge, the general audience might become the victims of learned dullness. Mr. Dewar, in his discursive and informal paper on "The Birds of India," took his listeners with him into the whispering leafy jungles of many of their old haunts, and there was not one who did not gladly follow him to hear about the brilliant or melodious, or wise, or simply clever, or only noisy birds that once were the companions of many solitary watches on the hills or in the plains of India. The feathered tribes of the Englishman's home are sober-hued, if tuneful, contrasting strongly with their Indian confreres. Mr. Dewar says, and many must agree with him, that "the latter are to the former as wine is to water." They have more character, witness the crow which is as sagacious, as resourceful and depraved as any Machiavelli, truly a "super-bird" if ever there was one, and the king-crow, a fighter so valiant and ready that not a few other birds frequently build their nests in the same tree to be under his protection. In some appreciative parts of India he is dubbed "Kotwal," the title of the village official who locally represents "the might and majesty of the British Raj." As for colour, what more satisfying to the eye tired of dull browns and faltering greys than the glorious hues of the peacock in its ancestral home, the moral pheasant, the very blue jay, the vivid oriole, the various flashing king-fishers, sun-birds and bee-eaters? Many of the smaller birds must be held in the hand to read "the poem of exquisite beauty" their every feather indites. If we want a laugh when official cares oppress, the demeanour of the hornbill and his grotesque appearance supply it. What more ridiculous and inappropriate than his great yellow beak, capped with its shield, and the exercise it takes in tossing every morsel in the air before closing on it? Mr. E. V. Lucas, who knew it well, calls the hornbill "the best short slip" in the Zoo. Then there is the adjutant, most solemn of birds, wrapt in frowsy contemplation until it suddenly determines to try a dance of its own invention, prancing in a truly demoniacal fashion, according to our only Rudyard, and varying these crazy steps "with occasional pauses of acute sobriety."

The structure of birds' nests has been the admiration of observers of all times, and Indian birds might take the prize for ingenuity and fine work in the raising of a home. The weavers, in their very first effort, are past masters in their exquisite art. The tailor-bird, with no needle, but its clever sharp beak, contrives to make a perfect erection, innocent of misfit and accurately adapted to its domestic needs. Orioles, with amazing skill, sling a hammock of their own make from the forked branch of a tree cunningly chosen as affording them the strong fibres requisite for suspending and strengthening it. Mr. Dewar condemns the belief that Indian birds are very inferior in song capacity to Europeans. They do not, it is true, burst out in vociferous chorus on the advent of spring, as do British songsters. But then they are not so depressed as these are by a long, cold and cheerless winter. Spring in India is not the distinct return to life and love as is the English season. So the birds take it more easily and sing on in quite cheery and melodious keys; the magpie robin is a most sweet and gay singer, so are the fan-tailed fly-catcher, one ground thrush, the white-eye, the sun-bird, and not a few others. They might be taken over to England to try conclusions in an Olympic singing tournament with many British birds. The sociability of the avifauna of India is another endearing quality they possess. They build and carry on all their domestic and feeding arrangements with the utmost confidence in close proxmity to man—and even foreign man, for the "mlecha" has no terrors for them. They share with the owner, on the easiest terms, the roof-walls and window-ledges of his bungalow. They utilise for their clever little nests the leaves of plants in pots on his verandah. Mr. Dewar enthusiastically declares his preference for Indian birds as compared to those of America, Africa, or Australia, and plumps his vote for them against the "poverty-stricken" European collection.

Without following his computation of the wealth of the Indian avifauna, we can realise that a peninsula so vast in expanse, embraces many species that belong to widely different climatic zones. The mountains and valleys being on the most gigantic scale, must harbour proportionately varied tribes of feathered folk. The biologist has within the confines of India an inexhaustible field for research; he can graduate in tropical as well as arctic bird-lore, with almost equal prospect of honours. As for natural selection having had as much to do with the variety in Indian birds as some neo-Darwinists believe, Mr. Dewar holds views that must appeal to the experienced field-naturalist. Nor does he attach much value to the mimicry theorist, nor to the common explanation of the cuckoo's reason for laying her egg in another bird's nest, i.e., that she knows well her sojourn in that locality will not be long enough to enable her to perform the prolonged duties of a bird-mother. She has, at least in India, plenty of time for the work, as she stays six months at least in the place where she choses a fostering home for her young. It must be a different instinct, perverse or other, that leads the cuckoo to decline the trouble that nature imposes for the due development of the egg in her egg. The cuckoo is clearly a bird of an advanced type who goes as near as she can to State care for her young. No meeting would now be in order without a reference to Woman Suffrage, and Mr. Dewar's love for Indian birds led him to appeal to ladies to exert their great influence to stop the slaughter of birds of brilliant plumage for the ornamentation of their hats and bonnets. Even voteless woman can do more, said he, than the British Parliament to prevent the destruction of beautiful birds. This brought down on the lecturer the pungent criticism of Sir George Birdwood. The veteran stood up for the right of woman to be beautiful; indeed he seemed to think it was her chief duty and mandate. If she thought that fine feathers added to her charms, why then, she must have them, and he could not bear to see a stone thrown at woman by the lecturer. This and other objections to various parts of the paper, which after all was intended by Mr. Dewar as a popular and pleasant discourse on birds, not as a coldly correct scientific synopsis of all that could be said about them, led to a lively discussion in which Sir Evan James, the genial chairman, Sir George Birdwood and Dr. John Pollen crossed swords that did not cut too deep. The lecturer touched on so many of the uses and misuses of Indian birds, their economic value, their appearance and their active lives, that it is impossible to refer to half of them. But the prospect of hearing Mr. Dewar brought a large audience together, who departed feeling they had not wasted an afternoon, but enjoyed it thoroughly.

AN EXERCISE GROUND FOR AEROPLANES.

THOUGH the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain has not made so much noise in the world as its Continental contemporaries, it has been pursuing a quiet and serious policy of its own. If it has not a fleet of air-ships or a great squadron of dirigible balloons at its service it has acquired, in the interests of the experimental stage, incidental and necessary to the infancy and development of aviation, a piece of ground whereon trials in private can be carried out without danger either to aeroplanes or to the inquisitive public. The melancholy marshes of Essex, near Dagenham, have afforded the requisite level spot, and easily accessible, treeless, houseless tract, stretching four or five miles along the banks of the Thames. An acre of this land has been enclosed where buildings and sheds for harbouring the aeroplanes and their belongings will soon be erected. There is little in the neighbourhood to disturb or turn the flight of the aeronaut, no impeding hills or woods. The getting up of a starting impetus is to be provided for by a smooth broad roadway laid over a series of mounds rising about fifty feet above the level. The aeroplane will take the canter preliminary to its rise in the air on this road. Then there is a fine sheet of open water to give more confidence to the aeronaut, for he can venture to take greater risks over water than over hard ground which might be fatal to him and his machine if his experimental flight failed. Moreover, many aerial propellers can be as well tried when attached to a boat or a hydroplane as to an aeroplane. The fact that this new ground is almost surrounded with water, even if it be marshy, secures freedom from the intrusion of crowds of sight-seers, with whom the grounds at Issy, near Paris, are too often encumbered during trials of considerable importance. The Essex enclosure will be sacred to the aeronauts, members of the Society and their friends. Not very far from the new ground are engineering works where repairs of engines, aeroplanes, etc., can be effected. In a few weeks when the enclosure is opened, four members will be ready to experiment in it, two aeroplanes are already complete and fit for trial. Many proposals are being started to equip the place with experimental apparatus of the latest scientific pattern, one of these is to be a "whirling table" which will test the thrust of screw-propellers in motion and decide on the best shape for aeroplanes. A high tower from which to launch models and thereby test their stability is even talked of. The Aeronautical Society has already attained the age of forty-two years, when it should possess all the knowledge that experience gives, and it seems at last determined to wipe off the reproach of having remained stationary when other similar societies soared aloft, actually as well as figuratively. The energetic founders of the British Society, one of whom was Mr. Glaisher, an intrepid astronomer and aeronaut, have, it is true, passed away, but there are evidently now among the members men who are determined not to drop far behind in the race for the conquest of the air.

LORD MINTO'S SUCCESSOR.

THERE is plenty of time to look round for a successor to Lord Minto, so much indeed that we imagine someone has succeeded in poking fun at the *Englishman* which publishes an extraordinary telegram on the subject. No sane Secretary of State and no Cabinet of sane men would dream of sending us youths of unformed minds who are but in the lower standards of administrative education. Mr. Winston Churchill of thirty-five or Lord Lucas of thirty-three at the head of the Government of India—the absurdity is so great we marvel at anyone failing to see through the hoax. Admitting for the sake of argument—and for the sake of argument only—that these names have been seriously suggested, we must conclude that England is particularly hard up for eligible statesmen. India would protest, strongly and with justice, against such an insult as would be involved by the appointment of either of these adolescents who have much to learn at Home before they may be permitted to turn their eyes in the direction of the gubernatorial chairs of even Jersey or the Windward Islands. Men are wanted in India.

BRITISH TRADE.

THE stagnation in trade in England continues and the figures for last year show a total decrease of over one hundred millions. Curiously enough, there seems to be plenty of money to invest, although much of it goes to foreign enterprises, and even the Transvaal, which has hitherto been regarded somewhat askance, has been able to command twice the sum it asked for. The one ray of hope given by the returns is a slight increase in the value of imports which may be the first sign of the return swing of the pendulum, though whatever it may portend is greatly discounted by the decrease of three and a quarter millions in exports. With a decrease of thirty-eight millions in the imports of raw materials it is hardly to be wondered at that there is much unemployment and the final comment of Reuter that the decrease in exports for the year was practically all in manufactured goods might almost have been taken without being said. The telegram is not cheerful reading and one can only devoutly hope for better things in the current year.

IT will surprise your readers says our London correspondent, to learn that according to the authorities of New Scotland Yard it is desirable that a detective should be in pretty close attendance at present upon Lord Morley.

IT is now definitely settled that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 10th February for the Assam jungles and that he will be absent about 12 days.

THE Amir was at Kabul on the 29th ultimo, but arrangements for his visit to Jellalabad were being made.

IT has been decided that the Nowshera-Dargai Railway is not to be converted at present to a broad: gauge line.

MR. F. D. GORDON is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. C. G. Ridsdale, District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, for an improved safety staff, tablet, key or ball for train working. The invention is intended to do away with the danger arising from incomplete trains being given the "line clear" signal and allowed to proceed. The idea is that the key or tablet should be divided into two parts, one being given to the engine-driver and the other to the rear guard.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## THE GREAT EXPERIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

YESTERDAY Viscount Morley of Blackburn "celebrated", as the papers say, his seventieth birthday and warm as were the congratulations offered to him on the occasion they would if it were possible—the whole nation is proud of its "Honest John"—have been even warmer had we known what was taking place in Calcutta at the same time. I allude, of course, to the remarkable address presented to the Viceroy by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other representatives of Bengali opinion, which, if I may use the expression, is a great score for Lord Morley and let us hope an indication of an approaching return to normal conditions in the North-Eastern Provinces. In a way the attitude of the deputation who waited upon Lord Minto is a reflection upon certain notoriety-hunters in this country. While the Maharaja and his supporters confined themselves to expressing gratitude for the reforms announced by Lord Morley a week ago, the people who call themselves the friends of India are trying to embarrass the Secretary of State by agitating against the arrests in Bengal. Their headquarters are the New Reform Club which I see was the other day confused by one of your contemporaries with the Reform Club! Between the little institution in the Adelphi Terrace and the great institution in Pall Mall there is about as much resemblance as between the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street" and the House of Commons. Moreover, to judge from the list of names published in the Press—and your meddlesome politician does like to see his name in print—exactly the same knot of persons who the other day assembled under the auspices of the New Reform Club, "to consider (!) the coercive measures recently adopted by the Government of India," would have been present if the meeting had been convened to consider the coercive measures of any other Government under the sun. Indeed, they may for the most part be said to belong to the class of politicians who are agen all Governments. It is necessary to say this in order that those in India who are not fully aware of the facts may be prevented from attaching undue importance to gatherings of this kind at the New Reform Club. The chair on Tuesday was taken by Mr. J. A. Hobson who is strong on Congo Cruelties, Macedonian Massacres and ground rents but who will tell you in private that he has not paid any special attention to Indian questions. The meeting, we are told in the apparently official account supplied to the newspapers, resolved itself into an Indian Civil Rights Committee (with power to add) and appointed a small provisional executive of which the Chairman is Mr. F. C. Mackarness, M. P., who shows his intimate acquaintance with all things Indian by styling the inhabitants of Bengal as "Bengalese." The text of the resolution passed is as follows:—"That this Committee of Liberals (while welcoming all proposals for associating in a larger degree the people of India with the government of that country) deplores the wholly unprecedented measures lately sanctioned against the personal liberties of the people of India, inasmuch as no grounds have been laid before Parliament or the public justifying the deportation of citizens of India from their home without charge or trial, 'and without intention to try or charge,' or for subjecting accused persons to secret inquiry before a magistrate, on the most serious charges, when they can neither be present nor heard in their own defence, or for giving absolute power to the Executive to declare any body of persons an unlawful association and the members of it criminals. And this committee pledges itself to use every effort to obtain the restoration to the people of India of those elementary civil rights of which they have been deprived." At any rate, Lord Morley will not be frightened by this Indian Civil Rights Committee nor will he take their protestations for more than they are worth.

MATURED REFLECTIONS ON THE REFORMS.

The tone of the daily Press on Lord Morley's speech was naturally, as a whole, non-committal. Able editors told us they would wait for the papers promised by the right hon. gentleman and pleasantly described by him as "of a size so enormous that the most voracious or even carnivorous appetite for Blue Books will have ample food for augmenting the joys of the Christmas holidays. Well, these papers have been issued in the shape of two of the fattest Blue Books I have ever seen, but I wonder how many leader-writers have or will attempt to master their contents. At any rate, so far as I have observed, they have not formed the subject of editorial comment although this has been a quiet week journalistically, nor with one or two exceptions have quotations been published though some of the matter is eminently quotable. Lord Morley's proposals are, however, quite seriously treated by the more responsible of the weekly reviews. The "Spectator" devotes two reasoned articles to the scheme unfolded in the House of Lords on the 17th instant. In general, the plan of reforms is regarded by the "Spectator" as prudent and sound. This applies to the enlargement of the Provincial Executive Councils as well as the increase of the legislative bodies, but the "Spectator" offers numerous objections to the admission of a native of India to the Supreme Executive Council. One of the reasons urged against this particular proposal is that 'prima facie' it involves the sharing of the government of India with the natives." The view is put forward in language designed not to give offence to our Indian fellow-subjects that we must carry out our trust by ourselves and with a homogeneity of spirit and ideals, or else abandon the task altogether. Moreover, it would be juster and therefore safer to have two native members than one and to provide that one should always be a Mahomedan and the other a Hindu. But this seems a little hard on the smaller communities. Circumstances are, I suppose, conceivable in which either the Mahomedans or the Hindus would be willing to waive their claim and thus enable some gifted member of another race, say the Parsees, to be appointed to the Council. The "Saturday Review" goes so far in its condemnation of Lord Morley's proposals with respect to the various Executive Councils as to say that the idea is fraught with such danger to the British administration that Lord Lansdowne must put his foot down when the Bill comes before the House of Lords. The "Saturday" sarcastically refers to the fact that the only class of the Indian community not provided for is the largest class of all, the ryots, and to the virtual admission that the interests of the masses of the population can safely be left to the much-criticised bureaucrats. With respect to the abolition of the official majority in the Provincial Councils the "Saturday" reminds us of the power this gives to private members to negative, if they be so inclined, any legislation desired by a Provincial Government. A Governor may, as Lord Morley said, veto wild-cat bills, but he will be worse off as to measures of his own than a Cabinet Minister at home. It is true, as is mentioned in the Secretary of State's despatch of November 27, that a bill rejected by a local legislative Council could, if necessary afterwards, be sent up to the Government of India and passed by the Supreme Legislative Council. But the disadvantages that might and probably would ensue from such a course are patent. A local Council thus overruled would be almost as angry with the Supreme Legislative Council as the present majority in the House of Commons are with the House of Lords. However, there is force in Lord Morley's remark that if a combination of non-official members against the Government were to occur, that "might be a very good reason for thinking that the proposed measure was really open to objection and should not be proceeded with." Moreover, the possibility of obstruction evidently causes no alarm to Lord Minto, for was not he ready to dispense with an official majority in the Supreme Legislative Council and so deprive the local Governments of a safeguard they will have in future? The detailed views of the Indian Press, English and Native, on these and other points of the new charter are awaited here with great interest.

SUFFRAGISTS AND TARANTISM.

Centuries ago the female population of a Continental city suffered or thought they suffered from some mysterious complaint, whereupon the Governor issued an order to the effect that unless they were all cured by a certain day they would be publicly whipped in the market place. The effect was what he expected. The epidemic disappeared forthwith. This story was brought back to my mind when I perused the delightful letter which the "Times" printed a few days ago from Dr. A. E. Shipley, the well-known University lecturer on Zoology. In the course of his studies he has devoted special attention to the curious seizures, chiefly confined to the female sex, which spread throughout Europe during the Middle Ages. St. Vitus's dance was one, Tarantism another. From what occurred at the Albert Hall three weeks ago he is disposed to believe that we are experiencing a revival of those recondite mental afflictions. Howling, screaming and jumping, the persistent, monotonous and rythmical utterance of a word or a short sentence, the abandonment of self-control, and—listen to this ye suffragettes!—a marked preference for certain colours or combination of colours were amongst the symptoms. Moreover, patients are "violently affected by music, and their paroxysms brought on and increased by it. Did not the rampagious suffragettes at the Albert Hall become more rampagious than ever whenever the organist intervened? The famous Paracelsus laid down that victims of the distemper should be deprived of their liberty, placed in solitary confinement and made to sit in uncomfortable places." He attempted to allay the excitement of the nerves by immersion in cold water. Clearly, if this neo-Tarantism continues much longer we shall be obliged to re-establish the ducking-stool. Another and less drastic remedy would be for the Press to ignore the agitation. I do not say that the movement for female suffrage could be altogether extirpated by a newspaper boycott, but I do say that militant suffragism would perish in a very short time if the public journals resolved 'una voce' to leave the circus processions, the disorderly and unwomanly behaviour at political meetings and the other tom-foolery severely alone.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

The average Briton does not wish to be troubled with politics in Christmas week, and the prolongation of the autumn sittings of Parliament to within a few days of the "festive season" makes him more inclined this year to turn his attention for a time from the strife of parties. Practically we have had only one political speech this week, namely, that delivered by Mr. Lloyd-George at Liverpool in connection with the annual meeting of the National Reform Union. By the way, a word of thanks is due to that body for the wise discretion it showed in avoiding the Indian trouble. The fact that it numbers amongst its supporters men who favour the views represented by Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Keir-Hardie and that it has not always been prudent makes its silence on this occasion more significant and welcome. Mr. Lloyd-George's stipulation that he should speak "to men only" was rigidly adhered to, and the suffragettes had to be content with demonstrating outside the hall. One of their devices was to engage a window at an opposite house and shout through a megaphone, but they in no way disconcerted the Chancellor of the Exchequer or disturbed his audience. Naturally, Mr. Lloyd-George had a great deal to say about the House of Lords, but he did not carry the controversy any "forrader" and he indirectly rebuked the more ardent souls who wish the Government to throw down the gauntlet at once. This is how he replies to Mr. Massingham of the "Nation" and the rest!:—"We are not going to stand any longer the usurpation of King Lansdowne and his Royal consort in the Commons Unless I am mistaken, before we are done we shall shatter the throne of this the most uninteresting of all pretenders. (Laughter and cheers.) But war—and it is war—means generalship. And generalship means choosing the best method and the best moment to win. It is not generalship always to accept the opportunity which your opponent thinks best. It means considered and preconcerted action, and it means trusting in the lead of those who direct the action. We have got to fight, not in order to show that we are not afraid, but in order to win. The first is pure foolhardiness, the second is business and it is business that we want." The "Nation," however, is unconvinced and finds in the action of the Peers in substantially altering the Miners' Eight Hours Bill an additional reason for an early dissolution. "It is necessary to ask," says the 'Nation,' "whether the question of the House of Lords has really become the dominant issue? If not, let us have no more speeches about it. Let us consider Mr. Asquith's speech unspoken; let us settle down to non-contentious business, and accept the House of Lords as the disposing power in legislation. Let this go down to history as the great constitutional achievement of the huge Liberal majority of 1906."

"This," the article goes on to say, "is one alternative. It ensures to Liberal Ministers and to Liberal and, we must add, Labour members the secure and peaceful enjoyment of their temporary but very real vested interest in the life of the present Parliament. It is, however, an alternative resented by many Liberal members and it would carry with it the end of Liberalism as a vital force in politics."

# THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

## MESSINA TO BE REBUILT.

## Total Death-roll Two Hundred Thousand.

## FURTHER HANDSOME DONATIONS.

## OVATION TO THE BRITISH FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The search among the earthquake ruins continues day and night, and will be persisted in so long as there is a possibility of a survivor. Three were recovered alive to-day.

The Australian Commonwealth has donated £10,000 for relief work, and King Victor Emmanuel has given a further million lire.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The foreign warships have left the Straits of Messina, the British receiving a very warm ovation.

The Italian Government, while expressing its thanks for the assistance given, points out to Admiral Sperry that the fleet is no longer required.

Violent shocks were experienced in Calabria and Messina yesterday.

The Mansion House Fund has reached a total of £70,000.

LATER.

The latest computations place the mortality from the Sicilian earthquake at not less than 200,000.

# RIOTS AT MOSUL.

## Soldiers Pillage the Town.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Rioting has taken place at Mosul in consequence of the arrest of a soldier for molesting a woman.

His comrades attacked the guard house and released the prisoners who began pillaging the town.

A great Sheikh, his family and servants, were massacred and seventy soldiers and inhabitants were killed and injured.

Five battalions of troops from Erzingan have been ordered to Mosul.

# YUAN SHI KAI'S DISMISSAL.

## Upheld by Russia and Japan.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Peking states that Russia and Japan are not displeased at the removal of Yuan Shi Kai, and especially Japan, because Yuan Shi Kai was the most formidable opponent of her Manchurian policy. Moreover, the influence of the Japanese Legation over Natung, who now controls the Wai-wu-pu, is known.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS.

## Committee's Finding.

## DISRESPECT TO THE HOUSE.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A telegram from Washington states that the Committee appointed to consider President Roosevelt's strictures on Congress have submitted resolutions declaring that the President's reply, which quotes members' speeches in justification of the strictures, is no answer, and that his original language is not respectful to the House.

# SPEECH BY MR. HALDANE.

## An Egyptian Hall Army.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Gullane last night, scouted fears of a surprise invasion. With the Reserves we had now a force of 320,000 regulars and could mobilize four divisions by touching a button.

Our total defensive force, including the Territorial Army, numbered 527,000.

# THE AMERICAN NAVY.

## Large Increase.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Despatches from Washington state that the Government has submitted to Congress plans for four battleships of 25,000 tons each, four cruisers and nineteen smaller vessels. The cost is estimated at 75,000,000 dollars.

# GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN RISING.

## British Co-operation.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The co-operation given by the Cape authorities, in suppressing Hottentot raiders in Damaraland, has given great gratification in Berlin.

The Government considers that it will have lasting effect on the frontier population.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," Commander Frank Dobson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta empty, which port she left on the 2nd inst. She will convey His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and party to Karachi on the 13th instant.

# FIRES IN NEW YORK.

## Quarter Million Damage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Three fires broke out simultaneously last night in the business quarter of New York.

The buildings involved included Lipton's Tea House.

Altogether the damage done amounted to a quarter of a million sterling.

Forty engines were called out, but were not used, the new high pressure system of obtaining water from the river rendering them superfluous.

# TRANSVAAL LOAN TENDERS.

## Nearly Twice Subscribed.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The tenders for the issue of £4,000,000 Transvaal Guaranteed 3 per cent. Stock amounted to £7,955,000.

Tenders at £ 96-1/6 will receive 34 per cent. of the amount applied for and tenders above that in full.

# BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

## Huge Decreases on the Year.

## A SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The trade returns for December show an increase in imports of £ 840,501 and a decrease in exports of £3,340,160.

During the past twelve months, the decrease in imports has amounted to £52,667,219 and in exports to £48,815,504.

The principal falls in imports were in foodstuffs £3,000,000. raw material £38,000,000, and manufactured goods £11,000,000.

The decrease in exports was practically all in manufactured goods.

# THE VICEROYALTY.

## Lord Minto's Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The "Englishman" publishes the following special telegram dated London, January 7th:—

"It is rumoured that Mr. Winston Churchill has been offered the Viceroyalty of India, when Lord Minto vacates. Mr. Churchill is said rather to favour the offer, his health being unequal to the present high pressure of parliamentary labours.

"In default of Mr. Churchill, Lord Lucas (formerly Mr. Auberon Herbert) is also mentioned."

# RECENT BAKRI-ID RIOTING.

## Mills-Hands Resume Work.

## RIOTERS CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The excitement amongst the Mahomedan mill-hands about Calcutta has now subsided, and the men are returning to their work.

Twenty-eight mill-hands, arrested in connection with the recent disturbances, were placed before the Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, yesterday.

LATER.

A very large number of Madomedans made their way to Tittaghur to-day, but were sent back by the armed police who still patrol the locality and no disturbance occurred.

# GOODS TRAIN SNAPS COUPLINGS.

## Extraordinary Double Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 8.

About 2 o'clock this morning, No. 129 up goods train, while climbing a steep gradient on the diversion in the river bed, between Latifchang Block hut and the meeting stations, 89 miles from Karachi, broke her couplings and parted. The rear portion, while rolling down, broke up again into two smaller portions which kept colliding up and down.

The lines were blocked with the wreckage, which was removed after a few hours and trains are now running to time. The staff escaped injury, but much damage has been done to several vehicles.

# A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

## High Prices of Foodstuffs.

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The Government of India are considering the question of instituting formal enquiry into the question of high prices of foodstuffs.

MR. R. PARSONS is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Rai Bahadur Priyalal Ganguly, to be Registrar, Military Secretary's Office.

SIR R. DANE, Commissioner of Salt and Excise, shortly proceeds to Burma to discuss certain matters connected with opium with the local Government.

# DEATH OF COL. O'DONNEL.

## The Funeral.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. O'Donnel, R. A. M. C., who died at the age of 47 on Wednesday, was buried this evening in St. Sepulchre's Cemetery, where the Revd. Father Kreucizer, S.J., read the burial service. The funeral was very largely attended, Major General Alderson, C. B., Brigadier-General Swann, C.B., all the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in Poona, the officers of the Indian Medical Service, and the senior officers in the Poona and Kirkee Garrison, being present. The coffin, borne on a gun carriage furnished by the 8th Battery, R.F.A., and showered with wreaths, was met at the cross roads by the officers in waiting there, and by a firing party of 300 rank and file from the Northamptonshire Regiment, with band, under the command of Major Parker. The mournful cortege wended its way to the cemetery with the band and the firing party, and behind the gun carriage the officers followed on foot, General Slogget, P.M.O., being chief mourner, On the arrival at the cemetery, the coffin was carried to its last resting place by a party of non-commissioned officers of the Northamptonshire Regiment. The pall-bearers were Lieutenant-Colonel M. Gill, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Fookes, I.M.S., Colonel Meeke, R. A. M.C., and Major Sweetenham, R.A.M.C. The burial service over, three volleys were fired and the bugles sounded "The Last Post," and then the grave closed over the remains of one of the most popular sportsmen who ever breathed in India. The deceased's popularity in his own Corps was evidenced by the attendance at the funeral by all the subordinate ranks of the Medical Service and the native bearers of the Army Hospital Corps in uniform.

Among the many beautiful wreaths sent were those from the brother officers of the R. A. M. C., Lieut.-Colonel Meek. R. A. M. C. "In memory of a much esteemed brother officer and a real good sportsman," General and Mrs. Alderson. Mrs. and Miss Warner, Assistant Surgeon Alphonso, Army Hospital Corps, Kirkee, members of the Sergeants' Mess, R.F.A., Captain Wilmott, R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant Thomas, I. M. S., Mr. Ennis, Miss Moxon, Mrs. Forman (Bombay), Nursing Sister, Station Hospital, Officers, Northampton shire Regiment, Colonel and Mrs. McGill, Captain Atlay, R. F. A., Colonel Jellatt and officers, R. F. A., Colonel and Mrs. Jellatt and Gunpatghar Bolaghir

# INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

## Successful Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Indian Staff College in order of seniority of Corps':—

Captains W. H. Barthelomen, W. M. St. G. Kirke, C. M. Wagstaff, W. J. Maxwell Scott, and E. G. Dunn, Lieutenant H. E. R. Braine, Captains D. C. Crombie, W. M. Fordham, P. S. Stoney, M. G. D. Rowlandson, F. S. Keen, and M. A. Hamer, Lieutenant A. H. W. Elias, Captains D. I. Shuttleworth, D. G. Ridgeway, G. M. Glynton and J. A. Longridge.

The following qualified officers have been nominated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for admission :—

Captains H. Hill, J. R. Wethered, O. A. G. Fitzerald, C. Robertson, J. G. Griffith, also Major P. C. Eliott Lockhart. These officers will join at Quetta on 19th proximo.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 8.—Captain O'Brien, A. P. Staff, from Simla.
Bt. Col. R. Tailour, R. E., from England.
Lieut. Anderson, Seaforth High, from England.
Lieut. Winsor, S. Lanc Regt., from England.
Lieut. Montefiore, 110th Mahrt., L. I., from Ahmednagar.
Capt. Branson, 110th Mahrt., L.I., from Ahmed-Nagar.
Lieut Ewen, 75th L. I., from Aurungabad
Capt. Bolton, A. V. C., from England.
Lieut. Taylor, 42nd Deoli Regt., from England.
Capt. Priaubx, 60th Rifles, from England.
Lt. Col. Erek, 83rd W. L. I., from England.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 8.—Captain Branson 110th Mahrt., L. I. to Ahmednagar.
Capt. Bolton, A. V. C., to Poona.
Lieut. Taylor, 42nd Deoli Regt., to Deoli.
Lt. Col. Erek, 83rd W. L. I., to Cannanore.
Capt. C. Preaubx, 60th Rifles, to Jubbulpore.
Bt. Col. R. Tailour, R. E., to Calcutta.
Lieut. Winsor, 1st S. L. R., to Lahore.
Lieut. Anderson, Seaf. High, to Nowshera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. H. Newnhan has twelve months' leave.

The following Indian Army promotions are notified :—Lieutenant-Colonel V. B. Fane to be Brevet-Colonel; Major R. E. Sullivan to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant E. S. Percy Smith to be Captain, and Lieutenants T. Tuck, J. D. Crowdy, T. MacIver, C. G. Henderson and J. T. C. Broadbent to be Captains. Lieutenant V. N. Whitamore, I. M. S., is also promoted Captain.

Colonel A. Masters, C. B., retires from 30th November last.

THE lascar usually has not a very happy time in London, writes our London correspondent. Unless he is destitute the doors of the Asiatic Home are, I believe, not open to him and his ability to speak English does not encourage him to roam beyond the dock gates even if he felt inclined to face the jeers of street urchins and the unwelcome attentions of crimps. However, an effort is being made to do something for him by means of an institute which has been started in a modest way in the neighbourhood of Albert Docks. Funds are needed and contributions will, I understand, be received by Messrs. Grindlay. The Hon. Secretary is Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E.

# THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN REFUSE.

## Report by Dr. Turner.

Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of Bombay, has just issued an elaborate report on the method of collecting and disposing of Town sweepings in English towns and the idea of adopting motors and destructors for the city of Bombay. In it he says :—

During the whole time I have been Executive Health Officer I have impressed on the Corporation the necessity of adopting a better system of collection and disposal of refuse. The Corporation are well aware of our difficulties in this direction—the opposition of the Railways to assist us and the primitive method of dust-bin carts and haulage by bullocks through the streets and the filthy system of hand removal of night-soil. Conservancy system in cities of Europe cannot be compared with those in the East any more than any other branch of the Public Health Administration. In English cities the work of collection and removal of town refuse is not done by the Health Department but is a separate branch of the Municipal Administration and is carried out by a Cleansing Committee who employ a Superintendent and Assistant and a separate staff. The amount of refuse to be removed is much less in English cities and the labour is more easily obtained and controlled. The household refuse is removed once a week in English towns while in Bombay it is collected twice a day and the dust-bin carts removed twice and three times a day. In English towns large refuse carts, capable of carrying one ton, are drawn by horses and, accompanied by two men, pass through the streets and visit houses in rotation, weekly visits being made to each house. The household refuse is collected and taken to the nearest depot, which is rarely a mile away, and is either burnt or put into barges and taken down the river or canal, and then disposed of. In some towns, Liverpool and London especially, motor vans are used, and it was to this method that I directed my attention. It will not be necessary for me to go into the detail of every city I visited, as the report would become cumbersome. I would like to put before the Corporation a practical method of improving the cleansing of the City so that we can as soon as possible adopt it.

COLLECTION.

In Bombay we cannot immediately reduce the amount of refuse to be removed, so we must adopt the most cleanly and expeditious method known. We cannot reduce the number of times we remove the refuse, but by more expeditious method we can remove the nuisance. The system at present in vogue, that in those parts of the City where no compounds exist, the household refuse is thrown into the streets and narrow passages between the houses. They are swept and the garbage collected twice and thrice daily deposited in the dust-bin carts and removed as often. It is required by the Act for occupiers of a house to deposit the refuse in the nearest dust-bin cart, but this is rarely the case as owing to the nuisance a dust-bin cart causes, there are very few sites where these carts can be placed and the refuse has to be carried some distance. To remove this nuisance I have asked for sanitary dust-bins for houses, which can be emptied twice daily by the labour staff of the Health Department either into moving carts or motor vans or to the nearest cart. These dust-bins will arrive here shortly and should they prove successful more will be asked for. The next thing to be done is how to improve the present bullock cart or how to replace it with a more speedy vehicle. Large carts and horses as are used in England would be an improvement, but very expensive and difficult to manage in the East. Some large carts, however, to act as emergency carts, can with advantage be adopted.

MOTOR VANS.

Motor vans are used in many of the large towns for various purposes, and in Liverpool and London for Municipal work. I saw them at work and they seemed to me to be the very thing for our system here. These motors work day and night in the day time collecting house and street refuse and in the night water, and sweep the streets by means of a moveable body, the body of the cart being made, replaced by a water tank. During the past few years the use of motors for Municipal work has rapidly developed and I had many opportunities of seeing their work in England and I consider that they would be of great service here.

In the appendix to this report it will be seen that motors are used in many of the Metropolitan Boroughs of London, Westminster, Chelsea and the City, Acton, Burnley, Liverpool, Bradford, Blackburn, Glasgow, Norwich, Bournemouth, etc. I have seen the same motor sweeping the street at night and watering it and collecting refuse next day by the transference of the body. The advantages we should have in Bombay would be that the motors would have longer distance to travel and not to stop, thereby increasing their efficacy and decrease the working expenses.

Before going on leave I had consulted Mr. Hall, Executive Engineer, and he made many valuable suggestions and had worked out the probable initial and cost of maintenance. In my report to the Commissioner I have suggested that three motors be provided to begin with and that they work in A ward.

The capacity of the existing dust-bin carts in Bombay is 35 cubic feet. The maximum dimensions of the carrying body for a motor vehicle are about 12ft long by 6ft broad by 6ft high or 432 cubic feet, so that one vehicle would convey the contents of say 12 dust-bin carts, giving a load of about four tons. The distance from the Colaba Depot to the Mahalaxmee sidings would be about 5 miles and from the Market Depot about 3 miles. It would not be safe to put the mileage of each vehicle at much above 20 miles a day, and on this basis it will be seen that one vehicle would dispose of the contents of 24 dust-bin carts per day from the Colaba Depot and say 36 cart-loads per day from the Market Depot. One spare vehicle for every two service would be required to ensure regular runnings.

The initial cost of each set of three motor vehicles would be about Rs. 36,000 and the cost of working them, i.e., two vehicles in service and one in reserve, would be approximately as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Drivers at Rs. 45 per month each... | Rs. | 135 |
| 3 Firemen at Rs. 17 per month each.. | ,, | 51 |
| 2 Cleaners at Rs. 12 per month each.. | ,, | 24 |
| Coal 5 cwt. per engine per day, 2 engines—10 cwts. per day at Rs. 20 per ton ... ... ... ... | ,, | 300 |
| Oil, waste and sundries at Rs. 1-8-0 per engine per day ... ... ... | ,, | 90 |
| Repairs 3 engines ... ... ... | ,, | 150 |
| | Rs. | 750 |
| Total per annum ... | Rs. | 9,000 |

Taking the life of vehicles at 8 years, which would possibly be somewhat in excess of actuals, and Interest at 4 per cent., the amount to be added for interest and sinking fund would be :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 36,000... | Rs. | 1,440 |
| Sinking Fund at 4 per cent. compound interest ... ... ... ... | ,, | 3,906 |
| Total ... | Rs. | 5,346 |

Sum total, working expenses, Interest and Sinking Fund, per annum ...Rs. 14,346

In working out the cost of the motor service per on mile for comparison with the existing bullock service interest on capital expenditure may bt neglected and the cost per annum will be taken ae Rs. 12,906. Ton miles per day—10 miles loaded by 4 tons load by 2-vehicles—80 ton miles. Ton miles per annum—80 by 365=29,200. Cost per ton mile Rs. 12,906=29,200—annas 7·07.

QUANTITY OF REFUSE.

The following table gives the total number of cart loads of kutchra removed daily from each section of A Ward in scavengering carts and the figure comes to 264 :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | ... | ... | ... | 50 cart loads. |
| Fort South | ... | ... | ... | 60 ,, |
| Fort North | ... | ... | ... | 58 ,, |
| Esplanade | ... | ... | ... | 46 ,, |
| Port Trust | ... | ... | ... | 50 ,, |
| Total ... | | | | 264 ,, |

On an average each scavengering cart is capable of holding about 1/2 a ton of refuse. Therefore 264 cart loads are equivalent to 132 tons or say 140.

COST OF MOTOR.

The initial cost of the three motors, viz., Rs. 36,000, is fair, but the actual cost of the motor service per ton mile does not compare very favourably with the cost of existing bullock service The latter works out at about 5 annas per ton per mile a day, whereas the former, according to the Executive Engineer's estimate, is about 7 annas. But the great advantage of motor service if it is adopted in various parts of the City, will be the removal of the ugly sight of strings of carts going along the streets all moving in one direction, viz. the Mahalaxmee siding, because by the establishment of depots for such motor vehicles, the traffic of the carts will be diverted along several streets. Then again regarding the question of the rather heavy upkeep and working expenses of these motor vehicles, it is necessary to bear in mind the possibility of reducing our present number of carts and bullocks owing to the shorter distance to which the carts will have to travel when motor depots are available in different parts of the City. Hence the heavy expenditure will in a certain measure be compensated for by the reduction in the number of carts and bullocks, a better condition of the streets and improved sanitation generally.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In previous reports I have fully gone into this question and have recommended that destructors be provided at certain parts of the City. The Executive Engineer has also fully dealt with this proposal and has submitted detailed estimates. In every City I visited in England I inspected a destructor and saw the work of collection and disposal of refuse and I include in this report descriptions and diagrams of a large number of destructors, from which it will be seen that many of them are situated in the thickly populated neighbourhood having factories, schools and dwellings in close proximity and very little nuisance resulting from smell, dust or smoke. The improved method now adopted, especially in the Horsfall Destructor, reduces the nuisance to a minimum. In the majority of installations the heat derived from the combustion is utilised for producing electrical energy and electric lighting, also clinkers, brick and tile making and slab making, mortar and cement and heating and pumping water and in working the apparatus in connection with the sewage works.

The report, which is embelished with illustrations, includes accounts of the operations carried on in large municipal areas in England.

# LEVEE IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 9th February, at 5 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Eatree are requested to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers including retired Native Officers of the Indian Army, and Gentlemen, European and Indian, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, before the 4th February, after which applications cannot be entertained.

The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 7th February to the address in Bombay of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee, but cards will not be issued to those Gentlemen who are entitled to the Private Entree.

Officers and Gentlemen who have already notified their wish to attend the Levee which was to have been held on the 9th December and who have received cards to be presented at the Levee need not apply again.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in Morning Dress.

# THE GAIETY THEATRE.

IT is very seldom, indeed, that this Theatre has been used for such a purpose as that which drew so large a gathering inside its walls last evening to listen to the very interesting and instructive lecture delivered by Commissioner Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army. The chair was taken by the Hon'ble Sir Muir MacKenzie, who in his opening remarks referred to his acquaintance with the lecturer and the great and noble work which was being carried out both in England and America, and in India also by the Salvation Army, in which he was much interested, and he expressed the hope that Government would shortly materially help this great organisation in the furtherance of the industrial section of the work they were doing among the masses in this country. The lecture was largely illustrated by scenes and pictures which were flashed on the sheet by a good cinematograph and by some living tableaux which added immensely to the effect of the lecture, and although it occupied almost two hours and a half the interest of the large audience seemed to increase as the lecturer proceeded, and at its close it seemed as if the audience were willing to listen to more. The pathethic scenes of "The Ragpicker," "The Child and Mother" and "The Death in the Slums" appealed greatly to the audience, accompanied as they were by suitable sacred songs. The lecturer also furnished his audience with details of the various aspects of the work being done by the Army in many parts of the world and more especially in India, and pictures of its various training homes, homes for fallen women, its farms and colonies, all of which last are in a flourishing condition, gave a fairly good idea of the magnitude and success of the work accomplished during the many years the Army has been at work in many lands. It was interesting also to listen to the choruses which were sung in Singhalese, Marathi, Gujrathi, Hindustani and in Tamil by some of the officers of the Army, and at the close of the lecture some very good pictures of their Royal Highnesses, the King and Queen, H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and Lord Morley, all of whom have exercised their interest in the great work which is being steadily accomplished by the Salvation Army for the up-lifting of the masses, were shown and the entire audience joined in the singing of the National Anthem. In the interval an appeal was made for the funds of the Army, for its work in India, and it is hoped that the proceeds of this interesting lecture and the special offertory will materially assist Commissioner Booth Tucker and all who are associated with him in their vast and benign operations throughout the length and breadth of this land.

# THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DEC. 25, (PARIS, DEC. 26.)

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Late on Friday night Frederick Cole, a contractor and member of the Maldon Town Council, and his son-in-law, a man named Kitchen, were shot dead in some stables near Cole's house. Frederick Cole, junior, a son of the contractor, was found lying in a field adjoining with a bullet wound in his head, and died shortly after his removal to hospital. Two other sons of the contractor were on Saturday remanded charged with being accessories before the fact of the murder. There had been disagreements between the father and the sons.

Education.—The Education Settlement Committee at its first meeting decided to promote local conferences in different parts of the country to consider the conditions of an educational settlement.

Five Miners Entombed—Five miners were entombed on Monday night by a fall of stone in a colliery at Hebburn, near Newcastle.

Fatal Fire at Dawlish.—Three persons lost their lives and two others were injured in a fire which occurred early on Tuesday morning in a house at Dawlish, Devonshire.

Labour.—At a recent meeting of the Poplar Borough Council, a number of unemployed took possession of the Council Chamber, and the Mayor adjourned the meeting and left the chair.

Law and Police.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court last week, Mr. H. Bottomley, M.P., was fined £300 with costs for contempt of Court.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords last week Lord Morley of Blackburn made his long-expected statement on Indian reforms, and Mr. Buchanan made a similar statement in the House of Commons. Other business was also disposed of in the two Houses, and the prorogation took place on Monday.

Railway Accident.—A mishap by which some 20 passengers were injured, occurred late on Saturday night to an electric train at the Seaforth Station of the Liverpool Overhead Railway.

Railway Combination.—We give particulars of the Bill for the working agreement of the Great Northern, Great Central, and Great Eastern Railways.

The Government and the Lords.—Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Liverpool on Monday, said Liberals intended to deal firmly and boldly with the question of the House of Lords. Women were excluded from the meeting, but supporters of woman suffrage outside made use of the megaphone for the purpose of asserting their claims.

Woman Suffrage.—Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Leigh were released from Holloway on Saturday evening by order of the Home Secretary. On Tuesday they were entertained at breakfast at the Inns of Court Hotel, and were afterwards prominent figures in a procession, with flags, bands, and a "triumph car," which paraded some of the principal thoroughfares.—In the evening, Miss Christabel Pankhurst was the principal speaker at a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Queen's-hall.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the Western Australian Legislative Assembly a motion has been carried reducing the Governor's salary.

Jamacia.—We give particulars of a compromise which has been arranged between the representatives of the Jamaica Policy Holders' Association and of the companies concerned in regard to the earthquake losses by which each company undertakes to pay 8g per cent. of its claims, and £75,000 is to be paid in costs.

South Africa.—Our special correspondent at Cape Town says that during the month the South African Convention, which has adjourned till January 11, has accomplished a surprisingly good amount of work. He believes native policy will prove a greater problem than the present differences between the British and the Dutch.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt and Congress.—Congress has adjourned until January 4, and the task of rebuking the President has, our New York correspondent says, been postponed.

Mr. Taft's Cabinet.—It is unofficially stated that Mr. Knox is to be Mr. Taft's Secretary of State.

Woman Suffrage.—Our New York correspondent furnishes some further particulars of the Woman Suffrage movement.

The Transatlantic Mails.—Our New York correspondent complains of the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements for the Transatlantic mails.

The Tariff.—Mr. Carnegie. on Monday gave evidence before the Ways and Means Committee, at Washington on the question of tariff revision. His evidence was a recapitulation of his article in the "Century," and was marked by much plain speaking to the Committee.

FOREIGN.

France.—Our Paris Corresponnent comments on a discussion of the delimitation of the Algero-Moroccan frontier raised by the German Press. A medical students' riot took place in Paris on Monday. A Committee of the French Chamber has made a favourable report on the possibility of reducing Franco-British Postal rates.

Germany.—Our Berlin correspondent says it is evident that Germany attaches a certain importance to the opportunity of personal communication afforded by President Castro's visit. An official of higher rank then Prince Bulow's first emissary has called on the President, and there is a manifest desire to take advantage of the occasion for cultivating closer relations with Venezuela.

Russia.—The Duma on Monday voted the second clause of the Agrarian Bill, which provides for the individual ownership of peasant lands.

The Near East.—The negotiation between Austria and Turkey wish reference to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovina were resumed on Monday. —According to the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, the terms offered by Austria-Hungary to Turkey will include concessions as to the Customs dues, a supplementary commercial agreement, consent to the establishment of Turkish monopolies in cigarette paper and matches, and an examination of the possibility of abolishing the Foregin Post Offices and abrogating the Capitulations.—A Montenegrin boycott of Austro-Hungarian goods has been initiated.

Turkey.—The Sultan opened the new Turkish Parliament last week and was heartily cheered on his way to and from the Parliament House. The speech from the Throne, which was read by the First Secretary of the Imperial Chancellery, expressed regret at the proclamation of Bulgarian independence and the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the hope that a pacific solution of these questions might be attained without the aid of the Powers. The speech also referred to matters of internal reorganization and development. The Sultan himself spoke a few words and invoked the blessing of God on the labours of the Assembly. King Edward sent the Sultan a telegram of congratulation, and the Turkish Parliament received friendly messages from the British Government and representatives of a number of foreign legislatures.

Venezuela.—General Gomez, Vice-President of Venezuela, has formed a new Cabinet, removing all the members associated with President Castro. A number of President Castro's supporters have been arrested.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Wilbur Wright has won a prize offered by the Aero Club of the Sarthe for the first aeroplane flight of 100 metres in height.

Court and Personal.—The King returned to town at the beginning of this week and on Tuesday morning received in audience at Buckingham Palace the Patriarch Ignatius Abdallah, who presides over the community of Syrian Christians in Travancore and Southern India.—The King has sent cheques for £25 each to the Mayors of Brighton and Hove for poor funds.

Ecclesiastical.—The King has approved of the Bishop of London's nomination of Dr. Paget, Bishop Suffragan of Ipswich, to be Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, in succession to the Archbishop-Designate of York.—The Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, vicar of Romford, has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Colchester in the room of the late Bishop Johnson. —The Lord Mayor presided last week at a meeting at the Mansion-house on behalf of the English Cathedral now in course of erection at Khartum. Princess Henry of Battenberg was present.

Naval and Miltary.—The Naval Conference, after coming to an agreement on a number of question, has been adjourned over the the Christmas holidays. The Territorial Force Association of the County of London is issuing an appeal to the people of Londen to enable it to raise the quota of 27,175 men allotted to the country.

Shipping.—The steamer "Irada," from Galveston to Liverpool with cotton, has been wrecked near Crookhaven. Our Marine Insurance correspondent estimates the insurances on the vessel at £105,000, and says the value of the cargo may amount to £250,000. A collision occured in the Channel, off the Goodwin Sands, last week, between the Swedish steamer "Lindholmen" and the German steamer "Frederike Muller," both coal-laden. The "Lindholmen" sank almost immediately, and six men of the crew and women were drowned. The "Frederike Muller" took refuge at Dover with her bows stove in. The deaths on an emigrant ship from Antwerp to Grimsby have been found to be due to poisonous gases exhaled by part of the cargo.

Sporting.—The Australian Board of Control has accepted the programme for the English cricket tour arranged by the M. C. C., and consented to take part in a conference on international cricket questions. Under Rugby Union rules, last week, the Australian football team beat the Glamorgan League and Newport, and on Monday they beat the Artillery team. A Match between teams representing the North and South, played at Northampton on Saturday was won by the South by four goals and three tries to a penalty goal and two tries. The new golf course at Knebworth, Herts, was opened on Saturday with a singles match between J. Braid, open champion, and H. Vardon, which was won by Vardon by two and one; and a foursome between Mr. Balfour and Braid on the one side and Mr. A. Lyttelton and Vardon on the other, was won by the latter couple by five and four. At Coventry, on Saturday, the Midlands Hockey team beat the East by six goals to one.

Obituary.—Cardinal Lecot, Mr. Lowes-Dickinson, Sir P. A. Muntz, M.P., Mr. T. McKie, and the Hon. W.A.W. Pellew:—"Times."

# THE INDIAN AGITATION.

## Headquarters in Paris.

## A DANGEROUS CONSPIRACY.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post," on what authority is not stated, writing on Dec. 21, says :—

Recent events in India have suggested that certain criminal acts have been the result of a deep-laid and widespread plot, and it has long been suspected that Paris was one of the headquarters of sedition. Some months ago the British Embassy received from the French Government and private sources warnings that an Indian conspiracy was being organised in Paris. I am now assured on good authority that the conspirators are still plotting and scheming here, and, indeed, are hoping to transfer the scene of their operations from India to Europe. Every outrage in India, whether organised by themselves or not, increases their courage, and as I am informed, they openly declare their intention of terrifying the English by a blow struck in Paris.

I have received from a trustworthy source the following information as to the principal conspirators and their schemes: The moving spirit in the whole conspiracy is a woman, who is said to be a German, whose antecedents are highly suspicious, and who is believed to have acted as a spy for the German Government. This woman passes as the wife of a certain inoffensive Hindu, who has, however, it it is alleged, another wife in Bombay. The connection of this woman with the conspiracy explains a point which has puzzled those best acquainted with the Oriental mind—namely, the care and skill with which this revolutionary or, rather, anarchist body is organised. Fanaticism, even the Western fanaticism of anarchism, is a characteristic of the native, whose mind is set on the destruction of the British Empire in India, but the power of organisation is quite alien to his character.

While this woman provides the brain which directs the movement, the further essential of money is, according to my informant, provided by certain wealthy Parsee merchants. The conspirators were recently reinforced by a Hindu journalist.

These persons, who are all described as dangerous are now actively engaged, I am assured in the manufacture of bombs and are working in collaboration with a gang of Russian anarchists who give them the benefit of their experience and scientific knowledge. Their chief aim and ideal is a bomb attack on distinguished Englishmen who may happen to visit Paris.

The matters may or may not have a connection with the fact that a considerable number of cypher telegrams have recently been despatched from Paris to India by natives at considerable expense. I am assured that there would be no difficulty in persuading the French Government to deport at least one of these persons.

# INCIDENT AT THE ABBEY.

## Demand of Unemployed for the Collection.

London, Dec. 26.

IN response to an appeal from the unemployed of Lambeth, the Dean of Westminster yesterday made reference to the unemployed in his afternoon sermon and anounced that the collection would be made for their benefit. More than one hundred unemployed attended the Abbey service, and the collection amounted to £20.

At the close of the service two of the men asked that the £20 might be handed over to them, and when informed that the money could not be given thus indiscriminately to them, protested that collections had been made in "twenty churches" during the winter, and in every case the money had been given them without question.

Upon the Abbey authorities still refusing the men again complained, but were finally persuaded to withdraw.

## CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

London, December 26.

London had a dry but cold Christmas, with a piercing wind that swept the streets and gave an added zest to the comfort and good cheer within the doors. It was an indoor Christmas with that touch of winter without which no Christmas is complete. For the young the strong air was tonic and invigorating, and crowds were in the parks and streets in the morning, going to and from church, and with brisk walking creating an exhilirating glow impossible in warmer weather. The crowds at the railway stations were in some cases not so large as in previous years, a fact due to the cold weather, which discouraged travel.

In the afternoon the streets were practically deserted for hours. The leaden sky and nipping wind added to the enjoyment of the annual festival. The Christmas dinner and grey conditions outside made lingering round the fire in the afternoon delightful. No one went out who could possibly stay indoors. New features were introduced at many Christmas dinners. One was the use of telephones for conveying toasts to absent friends. Where an extension of the telephone had been fitted to the dining-room the host would ring up acquaintances at a distance and toasts would be exchanged. Thousands of telephone toasts were given across London during the afternoon.

Another novelty was the talking-machine greeting from abroad. Large numbers of people on the Continent, in America, and in the Colonies who possess talking machines, know how the voice of relations brings back old associations. So "records" have in many places been made and forwarded to England for Christmas. After many dinners yesterday the family gathering listened to the voices of relations, who were hundreds and, perhaps, thousands of miles away.

Thousands of London's poorest children were made happy yesterday by the distribution of the "Daily Mirror" Christmas puddings and other seasonable fare. The Salvation Army assisted in the work of distribution and at the Army's headquarters Bethnal Green, the pudding sent by the King and the one hundred others contributed by the Queen were distributed among four hundred children.

### GIFTS TO THE KING.

#### PRESENTS FROM KAISER AND CZAR BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.

King's Lynn, December 25.

The King has received a number of gifts from other monarchs. Both the German Emperor and the Czar sent theirs by special messengers. His Majesty has also had scores of telegraphic greetings of congratulations on his recovery.

Looking greatly improved in health, the King drove in a closed carriage this morning to the service at St. Mary Magdalen, Sandringham. He was preceded by the Queen, Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, except little Prince John, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. His Majesty gave a pleasant greeting to the few people who witnessed his arrival. The Royal party stayed for the Communion.

The Queen wore a black velvet dress, with a toque and furs. The Princess of Wales was in brown, Princess Victoria in rich prune colour, and little Princess Mary of Wales had on a heliotrope dress, with a white fur hat.

Prince Edward of Wales, in his naval cadet uniform, was in a merry mood as he returned home with his sister. For the younger children, luncheon with a Christmas pudding was the principal meal, but Prince Edward was a guest at the late dinner. Other guests included Marquis de Soveral, Lord Knollys, the Hon. Louvima Knollys, Sir Charles Frederick (Master of the Household), Colonel Ponsonby and Colonel Holford (Equerries), Mr. A. Stonor and Sir Maurice Holzman (Grooms in Waiting). During luncheon, tea, and dinner Herr Gottlieb's band played.

After luncheon the King and Queen, at Sandringham, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, at York Cottage, personally gave every household servant a handsome Christmas gift.

His Majesty took a short walk in the afternoon He will shoot on Monday over Colonel Vivian's state at Houghton, close to Sandringham, and there may be some shooting by the Prince of Wales to-morrow in Park Lands near the Wash.

### MANSION HOUSE REVELS.

#### PROCESSION OF YE BOAR'S HEAD AT DINNER.

Merry laughter rang through the long corridors of the Mansion House yesterday.

The children had their special hour in the afternoon, when the monster Christmas tree, with its fairy electric lamps and presents for everyone, was the attraction. It was a breathless moment when the giant cracker, six feet in length, was pulled sending a shower of gifts to the floor.

In the evining there was a real old English Christmas dinner, to which forty odd guests sat down. The company stood and cheered as the boar's head was carried in, borne aloft by the chef, followed by an imposing array of footmen and other servants. The menu was as follows:—

Procession of Ye Boar's Head.
Clear soup.
Cod and Oyster Sauce.
Boar's Head.
Roast Turkey and Mushroom Sauce.
Cumberland Ham.
Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish Sauce.
Plum Pudding.
Mince Pies.
Orange Jellies.
Dessert.

After dinner came a musical entertainment, arranged by the two daughters of the Lord Mayor (Sir George Wyatt Truscott). Among these who contributed to the programme was Sir Homewood Crawford, the City Solicitor, who gave a musical sketch entitled "Anecdotal Reminiscences."

### HOSPITAL FESTIVITIES.

#### SUFFERINGS FORGOTTEN AMID THE MERRYMAKING.

Every effort was made in the great London hospitals yesterday to make the inmates forget their sufferings. Ever foremost in acts of kindly remembrance, the King and Queen sent presents of games toys and other things to several institutions, and many gifts were also sent by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children.

The day was celebrated in a good old-fashioned manner at the London Hospital. The festivities commenced as early as 4 a. m., when carols were sung by the sisters and nurses. At nine o'clock Father Christmas (one of the doctors) went the round of the wards. His bag was replenished in each ward with gifts, mostly supplied by Sir Edgar and Lady Speyer.

At half-past three the entertainments began. The feature of these was the Noah's Ark provided by the doctors, all attired in various costumes. Each represented an animal and created much amusement. In the children's ward was a huge Christmas Tree, and a Punch and Judy show, the latter of which was apparently as popular with the old as with the young.

At St. Mary's Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond street, the Waterloo Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and other great institutions similar programmes were carried out. Morris and old English dances, with folk songs, proved a delightful part of the entertainment at the Waterloo Hospital.

### £200,000 GIFT.

#### CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR DOGS AND CATS.

New York, Dec. 25.

To-day's celebrations all over this country have been of a quiet character, though several well-known families sought notoriety by giving Christmas dinners of several courses to their dogs and cats, which, before the meal, were placed around Christmas Trees heavily laden with tit-bits, articles of dog and cat attire, manicure sets for their paws and bejewelled collars.

At Cincinnati, where parties of this description were given the hosts were denounced vigorously from the pulpits. General William Palmer, the millionaire organiser of Colorado Springs as a health resort, has, it is said, on this year's record in gifts by giving dols. 1,000,000 (£200,000) to his little grandson the child recently born in London to his daughter, Mrs. Leopold Hamilton Myers. General Palmer, who spends much of his time in London, will allow the sum to accumulate until his grandson reaches his majority.

#### THE WHITE HOUSE FESTIVAL.

Mr. Roosevelt spent his last Christmas at the White House surrounded by his entire family and a full muster of relatives. He devoted the morning to his sons and daughters, taking especial delight in the mechanical toys and electrical devices gathered by his son Quentin.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. Cowles, his sisters, with their husbands and children were his guests this evening, when a banquet after the Dutch fashion was given with the exception of the plum pudding, which Mrs. Roosevelt, who is of English descent, prepared. All the dishes were made from Dutch recipes that have been in possession of the Roosevelt family for many generations. Plantation melodies were played by old "darky" fiddlers, while the guests had fruit punch served hot in quaint old Dutch mugs.

### FALLEN RULER'S DAY.

#### NO GIFTS FOR SENOR CASTRO'S ATTENDANTS.

Berlin, Dec. 25.

Senor Castro's first Christmas in exile was bleak in the extreme. He denies himself to all visitors except the physicians and by his special order nothing of a festive character was permitted, except the daily renewal of fresh orchilds in the reception-room of his hospital apartments.

No presents arrived at the hospital for the fallen ruler, and he distributed none himself, much to the chagrin of the attendants, both at the hospital and at his hotel, where a shower of Venezuelan decorations was excepted. An intimation is given, however, that he will play "Father Christmas" at a later date.

His spirits are much depressed, but he continues to belive that when his own henchmen have an opportunity of reporting on the situation in Venezuela it will prove to be less disastrous for him than now appears. Senor Castro has received no communication of any kind from his country since the coup d'etat, and expresses no intension of returning to Venezuela to fight for reinstatement. The only statement that he will make for the present is that published in to-day's "Daily Mail."

#### GLOOMY DAY IN VIENNA.

Vienna, Dec. 25.

Perhaps in no city in Europe is the expenditure so great at Christmas time as in Vienna, where the family dinners take the character of banquets on a splendid scale, and entail a large outlay. Costly gifts are also exchanged in immense numbers, but in comparison with other years very little business has been done this month, economy being practised in an unusual degree by the upper classes.

The weather has been so gloomy that artificial light was necessary all day. Heavy snowstorms are expected.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S HUNT

### Lion-hunter's Story of His Plans.

London, Dec. 26.

Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous lion-killer, explained yesterday that while he has collected in London the camp and other equipment for Mr. Roosevelt's hunting expedition and will go with him to Mombasa when they arrive on April 22, they will not shoot together in East Africa and Uganda.

"Mr. Roosevelt's party, comprising his son, Mr. Cunninghame (an expert guide), and two American naturalists," said Mr. Selous, who was visited at his home at Worplesdon, "will go one way and Mr. William McMillan will join me in striking out in another. No doubt, however we may come into touch more than once with the President's party.

"Nearly 150 native bearers will carry the President's equipment. They will travel for a week or ten days, making for some part where game is found. There they will halt for a week or even a month at a time. In East Africa they should find plenty of giraffes, antelopes. buffaloes and lions. Elephants will be encountered more in Uganda. Small bore rifles will be carried for antelopes and giraffes. These, with expanding bullets, will be used for lions, and for killing elephants. A heavy gun carrying cordite loaded cartridges will be taken.

#### HOW TO SHOOT LIONS.

"Lions you either come across accidentally, risking a shot at close quarters, or you go out on horse back very early in the morning on a high plateau in the hope of catching a lion which has delayed too long in feeding and cannot get back to cover. When you are overtaking the beast he generally comes to a halt and faces the hunter growling. That is the moment when you slip off your horse and shoot him. Sometimes the lion will charge at you. If he does not gallop out of the way and wait for another opportunity. If he charges while you are off your horse and you fail to hit him as he comes at you it may be awkward.

"The party will find antelopes all over the plains. Giraffes, which feed on the boughs of trees, will have to be tracked in the well-wooded localities. The party should be able to learn from the natives the haunts of the elephant herds in the Uganda forests. When you wound an elephant it will often make a savage rush at you. While you are shooting one of the herd, too, you may not notice another among the trees, which may make a sudden dash at you. Old female elephants are notably vicious.

"Probably Mr. McMillan and myself will not hunt for more than three months. The President, however, will prolong his expediton for nearly a year. One of his chief objects is to hand over to the American Musiums specimens of the animals he shoots."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

## GREAT SPEECH BY M. ISVOLSKY.

### Suggested Alliance of Balkan States.

London, Dec. 26.

The Russian Foreign Minister, M Isvolsky, in an eloquent speech in the Duma yesterday, paid a tribute to the value of the Anglo-Russian Entente, and made it clear that the Russian attitude with regard to Austria's infraction of the Berlin Treaty has undergone no modification.

He urged an alliance between the Balkan States and Turkey, insisted on the free discussion by the the projected Conferenee of the Bosnian annexation and again emphasised Russia's determination to support Slav interests against aggression.

The crisis already existing between Austria and Russia will not, it is declared in St. Petersburg, be in any way lessened by M. Isvolsky's utterances.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25.

Absolute silence fell upon the crowded benches and galleries of the Duma building to-day when M. Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister, rose to deliver his eagerly-awaited speech on the Russian foreign policy. Interest was intense in this the newest manœuvre in the diplomatic contest, in which almost every Cabinet in Europe is playing a part, in regard to the Balkan situation.

In the Imperial loge sat the Grand Duke Andrew Vladimiravitch. The Press and diplomatic galleries were overcrowded. Notable absentees were the German and Austrian representatives in St. Petersburg. Mme. Isvolsky and Mme. Stolypin, the Premier's wife, with ladies of the highest nobility and of the Court were among the spectators.

M. Isvolsky began by emphasising the value of the Anglo-Russaian Entente, both as regards Persia and as regards the general European situation. He then repeated the main arguments of the last Russian Note to Austria, declaring that the Austria and Bulgarian violations of the Treaty of Berlin must receive the assent of all the Powers signatery to the Treaty. The proposed Conference must not be confined to the consideration of the status of Bosnia and Bulgaria, but must also revise several stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, and must give attentions to the satisfaction to be given to the legitimate interests of Turkey and of the Balkan States.

The Russian Cabinet could not agree with the Austrian opinion that the Conference could only sanction an Austro-Turkish agreement, if such an agreement can be reached. The matter was not one for private arrangement between Turkey and Austria. He admitted the existence of a secret Austro-Russian convention regarding the Balkans, which prevented Russia from protesting formally against the Bosnian annexation. None the less Russia could not admit the violation of the Berlin Treaty without the assent of the Conference and without compensations to Turkey and the Balkan Slavs.

Russia, the Minister declared, advised the Balkan countries to form an alliance between themselves and with Turkey. Russian relations with Bulgaria would depend upon Bulgaria's support of the Slav interests. Russia has had always protected Slav interests, and would continue energetically to protect them by peaceful means.

The speech was enthusiastically applauded by the Centre parties of the Duma. M. Pokroff, the Socialist leader, however, violently attacked the Government, and warned the Balkan Slavs not to put their trust in Russia. M. Pokroff's language became so blasphemous in character and his insults to the President so marked that he was finally excluded from the House amid the protests of the Socialists.

The Pan-Slav leader, Count Bobrinsky, demanded the absolute refusal of the recognition of the Bosnian annexation. M. Parishkovitch, the Reactionary, delivered a warning against a reliance on Great Britain, and urged intimate friendship with Austria and Germany.

The general opinion is that M. Isvolsky's speech was an oratorical masterpiece, but displomatists consider that the international situation is serious, and that the speech will in no way render it less perilous.

#### POINTS OF THE SPEECH.

St. Petersburg, Friday, December, 25.

M. Isvolsky said: "It is very far from the intention of the Russian Government to infringe in any way whatever upon the integrity and independence of Persia, or to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. The opinion of Russia on the Persian question is in complete harmony with that of the United Kingdom.

"Russia and France are acting in complete harmony in all questions of world policy. I can fully join in the opinion expressed by Prince von Bulow that the Russian policy is in no wise directed against Germany. No convention, secret or otherwise, which is directed against German interests exists between Great Britain and Russia.

"I have been guided by the conviction that Russia needs peace and time to recuperate but at the same time by the no less profound conviction that she cannot renounce her position as a great European Power.

"It is perhaps the first time in history that Russia, without arousing distrust, can count in respect of Turkey on the unanimous approval of those Powers which formerly displayed distrust and hostility towards her.

"From the outset of the crisis Russia has acted in complete harmony not only with France, but also with England and Italy. Russia hopes that at Belgrade and Cettinge the necessity of keeping one's judgment calm and one's blood cool will be understood. Moreover, the Russian Government has made it known most positively that her support depends directly on the attitude assumed by the Servians and Montenegrins. Both the Russian Government and Russian society are completely agreed in approving this course."

#### FRONTIER SHOTS.

Belgrade, Dec. 25.

Official reports have been received by the Government of further provocative acts on the Bosnian frontier. Austro-Hungarian patrols are stated to have crossed the frontier in a number of instances, and only returned into Bosnia when the Servian Customs guards threatened them to use their arms.

Near the town of Vritsits an Austro-Hungarian patrol of four men fired about twenty shots at the Servian guard, who was hiding behind a wall. He returned the fire. A large force of pioneers have arrived at Skelane, on the Drina, with material for pontoons.

King Peter of Servia has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Eagle upon M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier and M. Tcharikoff, Russian Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sava upon M. Komiakoff, the President of the Duma.

MR. H. H. BOWACK, of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers, has successfully passed the examination for Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The examination papers were sent from London and the Examination took place in the Port Trust Offices under Sir Walter Hughes, K. C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. P. G. Messent, M. Inst. C.E., last October.

## CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

### Persia.

#### SEIZURE OF BRITISH MONEY.

Teheran, Dec. 18 (Reuter.)—Notwithstanding a vigorous protest made by the British Minister some days ago, no satisfaction has yet been given for the seizure by Ain-ed-Dowleh of a consignment of £5,000 addressed to the Bank of Persia at Tabriz.

#### EXPULSION OF A RUSSIAN JOURNALIST.

St. Petersburg, December 18.—The "Retch" announces that its correspondent in Teheran has been expelled by order of the Russian Legation, at the instance of the Shah. The charge against him was that of telegraphing that imperial troops had been sent to the province of Tabriz, in the guise of Fidais revolutionaries, to pillage foreigners and attack the Russian frontier posts, and thus provoke the intervention of the Powers against Sata Khan and the revolutionaries. The same paper says it learns that the main object of the visit of the special Persian envoy, Ulla-ul-Mulk, who has just arrived at St. Petersburg, is to raise a loan for the purpose of combating Persia's internal enemies.

#### SHAH'S TROOPS DEFEATED.

St, Petersburg, Dec. 20.—The Teheran correspondent of the "Russ" sends a circumstantial and graphic discription of a battle fought outside Tabriz on Nov. 29, resulting in the decisive repulse of the Government forces under Ain-ed-Dowleh, whose troops included Col. Liakhoff's Cossacks. Ain-ed-Dowleh, the correspondent states, took the offensive, advanced on Tabriz and shelled the town, inflicting a loss of 100 killed and wounded on the revolutionaries. Satar Khan, the revolutionary leader headed a sortie from the town. His horsemen, covered by artillery, charged the Shah's troops in three bodies, took them by surprise, and routed them. The revolutionaries followed up their victory, pursuing Ain-ed-Dowleh's troops for thirteen miles, capturing twelve guns, besides provisions and ammunition. The casualties on both sides amounted to about 2,000. Among the dead revolutionaries, it is added, were discovered the bodies of sixty-seven women disguised as men.

Teheran, Dec. 22.—The circumstantial description published in the "Russ," of St Petersburg, of a battle between Royalists and Revolutionaries near Tabriz, in which 2,000 casualties were stated to have been sustained on both sides, appears to be based on an insignificant skirmish in which nine men were killed altogether,

Refugees continued to come and go at the Turkish Embassy all this morning, but in the afternoon guards again barred the approaches, and also prevented the arrival of supplies. The refugees in the Legation now number about 150. A strong display of military force is being made. Apprehensions are entertained that the reactionaries may make counter demonstrations, but, so far, perfect order prevails. It is reported that the Shah is much incensed on account of the Nationalists taking refuge with the Turks, but it is hoped that the friendly counsels of Great Britain and Russia will prevail. There is reason to believe that the Nationalists were misled by their advisers, whose purpose, it is reported, is to embarrass the British and Russian Legations rather than to advance the cause of the Constitution. The Austro-Hungarian Minister has granted protection to about sixty refugees, whom he has sheltered in a neighbouring house.

Teheran. Dec. 23 ("Times").—Troops are holding approaches to the Turkish Embassy and even provisions are prevented from reaching the refugees, who number 200, mainly Mujtehids. The British and Russian Legations made representations to the Shah yesterday. The Shah declared that he was resolved to keep his pledge, but that the Nationalists sought to force his hand by seeking refuge with the Turkish Embassy. Consequently he would not publish the rescript concerning the elections until the day after the refugees left the Embassy. The two Legations to-day informed the Turkish representative of the Shah's decision. Sayyid Ali's followers meanwhile are increasing, and there is a general cessation of business. It is probable that hired Royalist roughs will create disturbances.

Teheran, Dec. 23 (Reuter).—This morning the German Minister consented to receive a deputation of Nationalist refugees from the Turkish Embassy, to whom he explained that he was unable to allow the Nationalists to assemble in the grounds of the Legation, as he could not allow the Legation to be used for what was a purely political demonstration. The Minister advised the Nationalists as soon as they had obtained an assurance of non-molestation from the authorities, to return to their homes. On the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian representative has rented a house and grounds in order to be able to grant asylum to as many demonstrators as may present themselves.

The following is a translation of a petition to the Parliaments of Europe signed by leading clerics and notables of Teheran, the text of which has been transmitted to England:—

"In consequence of the illegal dissolution of their Parliament, a proceeding which has caused actual civil war in Azerbaijan and insecurity throughout the country, the Persian people labour under the yoke of tyranny and despotism. Through the medium of the undersigned duly accredited persons they appeal to the generous sympathies of the Parliaments of the civilised world, always the protectors of the oppressed. They hope that their anxious appeal will be heard, and that the Parliaments which have grown out of the desires of the nations for liberty will help them to win back that liberty which has been so treacherously taken from them. They record their vigorous protest against the childish demonstration against the Constitution which took place at the Court. It was organised by violence and inspired by interested courtiers. They wish to draw your attention to the single important point that so long as the Persian Parliament is not re-established on the lines of the Constitution, signed both by the late monarch and by the present Shah, peace and security cannot be attained nor international economic interests be safeguarded."

## CHRISTMAS DAY BATHING.

### Octogenarian's Swim Cheered from the Beach.

London, Dec. 25.

Following a Christmas custom he has kept for more than fifty years, Mr. Jonathan Hayward, a resident of Leigh, Essex, who is in his eighty seventh year, bathed in the sea to-day.

While Mr. Hayward was undressing in his tent one hundred or more spectators gathered, of whom thirty were ladies.

A small cheer was raised as he steeped briskly into the water. He swam three or four strokes on his breast, and then turned on to his back, kicking and splashing as heartily as a schoolboy. In sixty seconds he was out again, and, amid the cheers and "encores" of the crowd, re-entered his tent.

This is the first year in which Mr. Hayward has permitted himself the latter luxury. Formerly he always bathed from the open beach.

The temperature of the sea to-day, as taken by Mr. Hayward himself was 38deg., and that of the air 41deg. These conditions Mr. Hayward, who has bathed at Eastbourne in fourteen degrees of frost, with icicles clinging to the pier steps, considered mild and favourable.

## PROFITS OF PLAYS.

### Mr. George Ade's Practical Ideas.

### TRIBUTE TO LONDON DRAMA.

London, Dec. 25.

Mr. George Ade, the famous American playwright, is now in London, but not for work.

"I am simply here on a vacation," he declared yesterday. "I am making not arrangements about the production of my plays in England. I am not writing anything about my trip. I am having a rest, and giving other people a rest, too. Last time I visited Europe wrote some travel papers, but Mr. William Jennings Bryans happened to be on the same trip, and the public found his letters more amusing. So I quit."

Those who recall Mr. Ade's witty and sparkling book, "In Pastures New," and Mr. Bryan's solemn and solid political correspondence can best appreciate the point. On this side of the Atlantic we think of Mr. Ade mainly as a humorist. Ade's "Fables" and Mr. Peter Dunne's "Mr. Dooley," both from Chicago, are familiar to all. But in his own country Mr. Ade's old fame for humour has been overshadowed by his success as a playwright. He ranks to-day as one of the three most popular dramatists in America, with Augustus Thomas and Clyde Fitch in friendly rivalry for supremacy. Strangely enough, his plays are almost unknown here. "A College Widow" was produced in London but ran only about a month.

One American critic recently summed up his success. "George Ade made so much more from plays than out of books that the acquired indigestion. Between two and three hundred thousand dollars. (£40,000 to £60,000) is a conservative estimate of his dramatic earnings." Mr. Ade's good fortune is a favourite theme of the American paragraphists. His twelve travel letters on his last trip were popularly said to have realised ten thousand dollars. When however, I mentioned these figures to him he similed, shook his head, and quickly changed the subject.

"I have not written any sustained book work for five years," he said. "I was drawn into playwriting and I found it so much more exciting and interesting that I become engrossed in it. You have in it all the excitement of a great gamble. Every play is a speculation. You put time, energy, thought, and careful preparation into it, and yet you cannot say if it will fall flat, bringing in not a cent, or will be a great success, yielding profits that book-writing cannot approach. To turn from that to the steady paths of fiction is like abandoning baseball and going into the country to play croquet."

When he is in London Mr. Ade goes to the theatre every night, and he has nothing but good to say of London drama. When I saw him he had been to see "The Mikado" at the Savoy, and it was interesting to note the heartiness of his tribute to it. "Here is a play staged again in London something like twenty-five years after his first appearance, and as fresh, as engrossing, and as popular as ever. I greatly regret that in America we have had no adequate reproduction of the Gilbert and Sullivan plays for many years. The New York public demands something fresh, no matter how high the quality of the old. Here you can withdraw such a play as 'Peter Pan' and put it on again to full houses. I doubt if it could be done in New York, except, possibly, through the personal popularity of an actress like Maude Adams. 'Give me something new' is the cry all the time. They want even new grand opera.

"This craving for novelty is accompanied in America by an insistence on quick movement and snap. A play must keep going all the time: there must be no dragging anywhere. The first act must plunge right into the situation, and there must be constant action."

"In America you have no dramatic censorship. How does this answer?"

Mr. Ade paused, and then answered slowly. There can be no doubt but that some plays are produced in our big cities that are not necessary, and that would not be permitted, I think, under any censorship."

One does not talk long with Mr. Ade without discovering that he is a keen politician. His admiration of President Roosevelt soon shows itself; he was a mover behind the big "Hurrah" in Indiana that sent Mr. President-Elect Taft on his triumphal election campaign this summer. He loves Chicago, yet has his home in Indiana a hundred miles away. But do not talk to him or humour, new or old. I asked him something about the new humour of the West. I listened to an eloquent reply upon the beauties of Chicago's boulevards.

F. A. M.

## FRENCH DUTIES ON INDIAN PETROL.

Mr. Owen Philipps has asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that petrol produced in Burma, in which British companies are concerned, both in the production and transport, has to pay a prohibitive duty when imported into France, while petrol produced in the United States, Rumania, and Russia, is admitted to France at a much lower duty; and whether he will communicate with the French Government on the subject, with a view to secure to Burma the most-favoured nation treatment.

Sir E. Grey has replied: Yes, sir; and his Majesty's Government have already communicated with the French Government on the subject.

Mr. Buchanan has also answered the question as follows:—The matter has already formed the subject of communications between his Majesty's Government and the French Government. It was been ascertained that the latter are unwilling to admit Indian petrol to the minimum tariff except on the condition that some concession is made in the Indian import tariff to French imports. The Indian Government have not seen their way to meet this suggestion, as imports from france into India already enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

GEORGE DUNBAR MILLIGAN, late a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, who served in the Soudan expedition of 1885, has died at 89, Piccadilly, at the age of forty-five. He was the elder and only surviving son of the late Col. Charles Milligan, of Caldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent, by his marriage with Gertrude, daughter of Sir Charles Shakerley. Mr. Milligan was the owner of Mauviette, and raced under the name of Mr. J. Dunbar.

THE Rev. Charles Edward York, whose death is reported to have taken place at South Sea, served in the Royal Navy from October 1872 to October 1898. He was the chaplain of the "Serapis" when the King, then Prince of Wales, visited India in 1875-76. He also served in the "Monarch" and the "Temeraire" from 1876 to 1880; was chaplain of the Greenwich Hospital School and Greenwhich Hospital from 1880 to 1889; and at the headquarters of the Royal Marine Art at Eastney Barracks from 1894 to 1898.

## A GLADSTONE MEMORIAL.

The "Daily Chronicle" of Dec. 21, in a tone which was doubtless intended to be sarcastic, wrote as follows:—The Baron Ardilaun lives at 11 Carlton House Terrace. It is hardly necessary to mention this fact, because in the long roll of peers who now run this empire Lord Ardilaun's name is a household word. It may also be known to a few that a person named Gladstone—some time Prime Minister of this country—once lived at No. 11 Carlton House Terrace. An officious body which at one time showed dangerously levelling tendencies, has lately been spending, or "wasting," the ratepayers' money in putting up tablets on houses in London where men of note have lived in the past. This body desired to place a tablet on No. 11 Carlton House Terrace, recalling the fact that W. E. Gladstone once lived there. The result of their ill-timed interference with the amenities of Carlton House Terrace appears in the agenda of the London County Council, which will be considered to-morrow:—

"The Council on Oct. 8, 1907, decided to affix a tablet to No. 11 Carlton House Terrace, commemorative of the residence of W. E. Gladstone at that house. We regret, however, that Lord Ardilaun, who holds a lease on the house, has declined to grant permission for the affixing of the tablet."

Seen by one of our representatives last night, Lord Ardilaun admitted that the facts were as stated. "The Council wanted to put a tablet on my house," said his lordship, "and I refused. Mr. Gladstone was a very charming man. I knew him personally. But I regard him as one of the worst enemies my country ever had, and therefore I was not willing to see a tablet on my house with his name on it. Besides, as I pointed out in my letter to the Council, there were other houses in London in which Mr. Gladstone had lived, and there was nothing to prevent them putting such a tablet on these. It was a large tablet, and as I would not have it on the walls, my nephew, Mr. Walter Guinness, suggested that it should be in the porch of the house. In that case, I should have seen it from my study window."

It is refreshing in these days of anarchy and revolution to find such a stout defender as Lord Ardilaun of the old order of things. What should we do without Our Old Nobility? They are our only bulwark, now that we have the son of a Yorkshire manufacturer as Prime Minister the son of a Baptist schoolmaster as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a mere working-man President of the Local Government Board. The Barons of England from the days of the Conquest have always been our hope and pride and protection. Lord Ardilaun is only carrying on the good work begun by the late Duke of Westminster, who it will be remembered, sold his portrait of Gladstone, painted by Millais, rather than harbour the hated features of the enemy of his country.

In reference to the above, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—"After all, Lord Ardilaun's refusal to permit a commemorative tablet to Mr. Gladstone to be placed on his house turns out to be the second instance of the kind. A correspondent informs me that some years ago application was made to the tenant of another West End house, then being used as a private hotel, to allow a tablet to be put up commemorating the fact that it was there that a very famous mid-Victorian statesman died. In refusing the request the hotel-keeper was able to give a better excuse for his apparent churlishness than is possible to Lord Ardilaun. Many of my customers he explained, would decline to sleep in my house once it became known we had had a death in it."

## THE NEW REFORM CLUB AND INDIA.

In the absence of Lord Weardale, Mr. J. A. Hobson, vice-chairman presided at a meeting of Liberals, held on Dec. 22 at the New Reform Club, at the instance of the officers of the Club's Political Committee, to consider the coercive measures recently adopted by the Government of India. Among those present were Mr. F. C. Mackarness, MP., Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., Mr. Percy Alden, M.P., Mr. A. H. Scott, M.P., Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.P., Mr. G. Greenwood, M.P., Mr. Graham Wallas, Professor L. Hobhouse, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. J. A. Price, Mr. J. M. Parikh, and Mr. Holford Knight. Letters of regret at their inability to attend were received from Dr. Clifford, Mr. Verney, M. P., Mr. W. S. Rountree, and others. The meeting resolved itself into an Indian Civil Rights Committee (with power to add), and appointed a small provisional executive with Mr. F. C. Mackarness, M. P., as chairman. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this Committee of Liberals (while welcoming all proposals for associating in a larger degree the people of India with the government of that country) deplores the wholly unprecedented measures lately sanctioned against the personal liberties of the people of India, inasmuch as no grounds have been laid before Parliament or the public justifying the deportation of citizens of India from their homes without charge or trial, and without intention to try or charge, or for subjecting accused persons to secret inquiry before a Magistrate on the most serious charges, when they can neither be present nor heard in their own defence, or for giving absolute power to the Executive to declare anybody of persons an unlawful association and the members of it criminals. And this Committee pledges itself to use every effort to obtain the restoration to the people of India of those elementary civil rights of which they have been deprived."

## SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Dec. 22:—The French medical mission which was sent out to the French Congo last year in order to study the extent of the prevalence of sleeping sickness in the case both of human beings and of animals in that colony has now presented a preliminary report. The disease has been studied in its various stages by the chief of the expedition, Dr. Martin, and his assistants, and the beneficial properties of atoxyl, when administered in the earlier stages, have been fully confirmed. Intravenous injections of emetic salts have also been attended with good results. Mosquitoes, as well as the tsetse fly, are made responsible for the transmission of the disease, and the natives will be recommended to use mosquito nets. All the European officials have received a number of prophylactic instructions of a practical kind which have been printed in a compendious form and more detailed advice has been published in a special supplement to the "Official Gazette" of the colony. Deforestation, especially in the neighbourhood of running water, is recommended as one of the best means of checking the propagation of the tsetse fly. The material which has been collected by the mission is now being digested and classified.

KHAN SAHIB HANIM RATTONCHAND is appointed Native Assistant, Jhalawan.

THE Bank of Bengal rate remains this week at 6 per cent and the Central Jute Mills, (Messrs Andrew Yule and Co.) declare 16 per cent per annum on their past half-year's working.

## "KING LANSDOWNE."

### Mr. Lloyd George's Speech on the Lords.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed a large meeting on Dec. 21 in the Sun Hall, Liverpool, under the auspices of the National Reform Union. Lord Weardale presided over a gathering of about 5,000 persons. Lord Weardale, in introducing Mr. Lloyd George to the meeting, referred to him as among the foremost of the Progressives in the Radical Party. They looked forward in confidence to next year's Budget, and expected to find in it provisions which would largely increase the cost of licenses, a result, he said, which would be in the cause of temperance.

In the course of his speech Mr. Lloyd George said Unionists were drawing calculations from certain by-elections. He reminded them that two out of the three years Liberals were steadily winning elections and if this Parliament ran its ordinary course they would be three more years, so that in golfing language they were one up and three to play. "It is possible that this Parliament may not run its normal course. The end may be precipitated." In Liverpool they had what was called Tory democracy, but in the House of Lords it was all Tory and no democracy—crusted old Toryism. When a Liberal Government came in, they had got this old Toryism dug out of the cellars of the House of Lords—stuff bottled in the Dark ages. The fact of the matter was that the House of Lords was purely the powerful but poor tool of the Tory chief agent. "It has got an absolute veto on legislation. Liberalism cannot exist as an alternative power in the State until you have settled that veto. If Liberalism is to be rendered nugatory and futile, you will get Toryism corrected by lawlessness." In Wales, if the House of Lords threw out the Bill to secure them religious liberty. Welshmen would be forced to make the existing institutions in Wales intolerable, and they could do it by keeping within the law. The situation would be a serious one, and it was for that reason that the Government intended to deal with it firmly, unflinchingly, and boldly. They were not going to have legislation by the sufferance of Lord Lansdowne. "This nobleman has arrogated to himself the position and usurped the sovereignty that no king has claimed since the days of Charles I. (Laughter and cheers.) Decrees are issued from Lansdowne House that Buckingham Palace would not dream of sending forth. We are not going to stand any more of it"—(loud cheers, the audience rising from their seats and waving handkerchiefs)—"the usurpation of King Lansdowne and his royal consort in the House of Commons—(laughter and cheers)—and if I am not mistaken, before we are done we shall shatter the throne of this most uninteresting of pretenders." (Renewed laughter and cheers.) It was war, but war meant generalship, and generalship meant choosing the best method and the best moment to win. It was absolutely necessary that the Government should challenge the great issue on the question of finance. It had fallen to his lot not merely to pass the Old Age Pension Bill but to find the means, and he could do it without taxing anybody's bread. "I mean to raise the taxes in a way that will not interfere with any productive industry in this country. I am not going to butter anybody's bread with taxes. (Laughter and cheers.) I am for making it as easy as possible for the people to get every commodity that is good for them. It will always be difficult enough at the best. I am all for making as difficult as possible the access of the people to any commodity that injures them. That is the Liberal policy. There is proverty in the land. It is not altogether foreign competition; it is a certain kind of home consumption. You cannot have £150,000,000 a year spent on staff that enfeebles the constitution, shatters the brain, and be without poverty. Do not let us seek false remedies. We want to do something to bring the land within the grasp of the people. The resources of the land are frozen by the old feudal system. I am looking forward to the spring time, when the thaw will set in, and when the children of the people will enter into an inheritance that was given them from on high."

## £11.000 FROM WHALES.

### Result of a Season's Arctic Fishing.

When whalebone fetches, as it usually does, £2,500 a ton, and whale oil £20 a ton, handsome profits are to be made out of the whaling industry. This year, however, the whalers of Dundee, now the only British port from which whalers sail, have met with only fair success at Greenland, seven ships having secured fifteen whales, which yielded 3 tons 10 cwt, of bone and 120 tons of oil.

On the basis of the above prices the proceeds would be about £11,150. In 1907 the Davis Strait fishing was an absolute failure, and the loss to shareholders in whaling vessels was estimated at £50,000 while in 1906 it was only £10,000 less. In 1905 the vessels brought home twenty-three whales, which produced 339 ewt, of bone and 290 tons of oil and realised about £50,000, The difference between the whales caught in home waters—in the North Sea beyond the Shetlands—and those captured in the Greenland seas, is that the bone

## THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

### The King's Speech.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on December 21st. In the House of Lords the Royal assent was given by Commission to a large number of Bills, and, the Commons having been summoned to the bar, the King's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

REFERENCES TO THE STATE OF INDIA.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I was much gratified at receiving last May an official visit from the President of the French Republic on the occasion of the Franco-British Exhibition in London. The reception given to M. Fallieres by the citizens of London afforded a renewed proof of the cordial feelings entertained in this country towards the French nation.

The recent visit of the King and Queen of Sweden gave great pleasure to the Queen and myself, and will confirm the traditions of friendship which happily exist between the two countries.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

During the past year several important agreements with foreign Governments have been concluded which, by eliminating causes of contention, must tend to the consolidation of peace.

Among these may be mentioned Treaties with the United States of America for general arbitration, and for regulating certain questions between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada; and the agreement for the maintenance of the existing territorial status in the regions bordering on the North Sea.

A Convention has been signed by the representative of my Government and of the other States, parties to the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, consolidating and revising the Berne Convention and the Additional Act of Paris. The amended Convention, which will need legislation to give effect to it, will be examined by a Committee before I decide upon its ratification. Papers will be laid before you.

Certain events have recently occurred calculated to disturb the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin in the Balkan Peninsula; but there is reason to hope that wise and conciliatory counsels will prevail, and that an amicable settlement will be reached with the consent of the Powers who are parties to the Treaty.

Since I last addressed you, the Belgian Government have notified the assumption by Belgium of the sovereignty of the independent State of the Congo. My Government are at present discussing with the Government of Belgium the conditions by which the provisions of the treaties affecting the territory in question will be safeguarded, when the transfer has been recognised.

I have appointed Commissioners to attend the International Conference which is to meet at Shanghai in February to investigate the opium trade and opium habit in the Far East, and to offer suggestions for measures which the Powers concerned may adopt for the gradual suppression of the cultivation traffic, and use of opium within their Eastern possessions, with a view to assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the opium trade in the Chinese Empire.

A Conference of the principal Naval Powers is at present sitting in London, on the invitation of my Government, with a view to declaring and formulating by common agreement such rules on certain questions affecting the conduct of naval warfare as will, it is hoped, command general assent.

INDIA.

The raids of certain tribes on the North-West Frontier of India rendered military operations necessary for the protection of my subjects and the punishment of the offenders. These operations were skilfully devised and successfully conducted by all concerned.

The famine that unhappily prevailed over parts of India, was met by the people with great courage and self-reliance, and the efforts of my officers to relieve suffering and restore prosperity were effective and unremitting.

I deeply regret that the internal tranquility of parts of my Indian dominions has been disturbed by a conspiracy of evil-disposed persons against the lives of my officers and the continuance of British rule. But the actions of these persons, while they have necessitated deterrent legislation of an exceptional nature for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of order, have also called forth in all parts of India demonstrations of loyalty to my person and my Government My Government have therefore felt justified in pressing forward the measures that have long been under their consideration for enlarging the share of the Indian peoples in the administration of the country. These measure have been laid before you, and I earnestly hope that they will be received in the spirit of mutual trust and goodwill in which they are proposed.

In the month of July my son, the Prince of Wales, acting as my representative, paid a visit to the Dominion of Canada, and took part in the interesting celebrations which had been arranged under the auspices of the Governor-General to commemorate the founding of the city of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain. The affectionate reception given to my son by all classes of my Canadian subjects touched me deeply, and I learned from him with great satisfaction of the loyalty and enthusiasm everywhere displayed upon that unique and historic occasion.

The visit of the American Fleet to Australasian waters evoked warm feelings of cordiality in my dominions in that quarter of the globe, and was a source of gratification to myself and to my Government.

The important Convention of statesmen formed to discuss proposals for the closer union of my South African dominions still continues its deliberations. I am well assured that its labours will conduce to the abiding prosperity of the people of South Africa.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the provision which you have made for the services of the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The Navy has been maintained in a high state of efficiency and steady progress continues to be made with the reorganisation of the Military Forces of the Crown in accordance with the principles already sanctioned by Parliament.

It was with much satisfaction that I gave my assent to a measure for securing better provision for necessitous old age.

An Act has been passed establishing in Ireland two Universities, to be called respectively the Queen's University of Belfast, and the National University of Ireland. I trust that both seats of learning may play an important honourable part in the future education of the country.

I have assented to a measure for educational reforms in Scotland, which confers new powers of control over young persons up to the age of seventeen, improves the position of the teacher, and consolidates all Scottish funds available for the promotion of education, and simplifies their administration.

I regret that, in regard to the controversies connected with the subjects of licensing and national education in England, notwithstanding the time and labour which have been given to their consideration, no settlement has been attained.

Much-needed provision has been made for affording judicial assistance to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and to the Court of Appeal in England.

For the purpose of improving the conditions of labour, I have given my assent to a measure to limit the daily hours worked below ground by the men and boys employed in coal mines.

A measure has been passed largely extending, in a variety of directions, the law for the protection of children from cruelty, danger, and neglect, and reforming the methods for dealing with juvenile offenders.

I have sanctioned an Act for the Prevention of Crime, through provision for the reformation of young offenders in Borstal Institutions, and through the detention, under new regulations of habitual criminals.

My assent has been given to a measure for the improvement and better administration of the Port of London, which closes a long period of uncertainty detrimental to the commerce and shipping of the capital, and which will, I trust, afford a just and comprehensive settlement of this intricate and important question.

A large number of other measures of public utility have been added to the Statute Book, and among them several Acts of unusual scope and comprehensiveness for consolidating existing enactments in various branches of the law.

I thank you for the zeal which has characterised your protracted and ardous labours, and I pray that they may be rewarded by the blessing of Almighty God.

After the reading of the Speech the Lord Chancellor formally prorogued Parliament until Feb. 16.

The House of Commons met at two o'clock, and after a few questions had been put members went to the House of Lords to hear the King's Speech. On their return the Speaker read the Speech, and directly afterwards members separated for the recess.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA LOANS BILL.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, Dec. 18,—Lord Fitzmaurice, in the absence of Viscount Morley of Blackburn, moved the second reading of the East India Loans Bill.

Viscount Midleton said that he would only trouble their Lordships with one observation. He believed that their would be a unanimous feeling of approval at the introduction of this Bill, and that the Secretary of State had asked for so considerable a sum that he would not be hampered by the conditions of the money market. If Lord Morley had been present he would have urged him now to restrict his programme to the near future. For some time past a very large amount had been expended on railways in India, and the condition of the money market had made the Indian Council shrink somewhat from raising money at somewhat higher rate to meet the expenditure. Every mile of railway that was made in India had more than paid the interest on the money expended on it, and the effect of railway extension on India, commercially and otherwise, had been inculculable. He hoped that the noble Viscount would not hesitate to come to Parliament for further sums if necessary.

The Bill was read a second time and passed through its remaining stages.

CULTURE OF WILD SILKS IN GUZARAT.

In the House of Commons on Friday, December 18, Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What steps, if any, has the Government of Bombay taken to encourage the new industry of the culture of the silk of the Tassar and other wild silks in the province of Gujarat, to which their attention has been called by the Secretary of State for India; and will he say if the Director of Agriculture in Bombay some time ago officially denied the existence of the Tassar worm in that province, which has been proved by the importation of the cocoons of that species into England, and the manufacture of their silk into yarn, of which a specimen has been sent to Bombay.

Mr Buchanan: The Bombay Government have reported that having investigated the subject, they do not consider the prospects of establishing the industry to be such as would justify any action on their part at present. The Secretary of State is not aware that the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, has denied the existence of the Tassar worm in that province.

UNREST IN INDIA.

On Saturday, Dec. 19, Mr. Mackarness asked whether now, or at any other stage of the proceedings before the House prorogued, he should be entitled to call attention to the arbitrary punishment of British subjects in India without charge or trial.

The Speaker said the hon. member would not be able to call attention to that, nor to any other subject.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

On Monday, Dec. 21, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for India if, before Parliament met again, he would obtain, in regard to the partition of Bengal the opinions of all retired members of the Bengal Civil Service now resident in the United Kingdom, who were ex-Lieutenant-Governors, ex-members of the Legislative Council of Bengal, or who had held the office of Commissioner of a division, and lay such opinions upon the table of the House.

Mr. O'Donnell had a further question, asking if the Under-Secretary would obtain, in regard to the partition of Bengal, the opinions and advice of the Maharajas, Nawabs; and Rajas of Bengal Proper, which Province was divided into two portions by that measure; and whether he would lay such opinions on the table.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is not disposed to take the action suggested in the questions of my hon. friend.

Mr. O'Donnell: May I ask whether the right hon. gentleman is willing to give the House the most experienced and independent unofficial opinion and also the opinion of the most loyal section of Bengal society?

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no desire to depreciate the opinion of either class, but he does not think it would at the present moment serve any useful purpose to take the action suggested.

Mr. Rees: Has there not been a satisfactory consensus of the greater part of public opinion in favour of this measure as evidenced by the resolutions passed by loyal Hindu, Mahomedans, and Christians in Bengal?

Mr. Buchanan: I am not disposed to say either yes or nay.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

A meeting of Members of Parliament and others interested in the development of the political situation in Persia, was held at the House of Commons on Dec. 17. It was resolved to from a permanent Committee with the following objects:—

(1) To focus and stimulate public interest in the Persian people and in their efforts to regenerate Persia, and to enlist it on the side of the declared policy of the Governments of Great Britain and Russia—namely, non-intervention in Persia—thus enabling the Persian people to work out their own salvation free from the fear of foreign intervention.

(2) To render articulate public opinion in favour of the restoration of the Persian Constitution with the three essential conditions of (1) amnesty for political offences; (2) freedom of election to the Mejliss; and (3) effective control by the Mejliss over the national finances.

Lord Lamington was adopted as President of the Committee, with Mr. H. F. B. Lynch as Chairman, Professor E. G. Browne as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. R. H. Gretton as honorary secretary.

## PARIS STUDENTS' RIOTS.

### M. Clemenceau as Arbitrator.

### POLICE ACTION CONDEMNED.

THE Latin Quarter of Paris was in a turbulent mood on Dec 24, and a succession of really serious riots took place, during which the students, the police, and the military frequently came into violent collision.

The new form of examination, which the students detest, was fixed to take place at the Faculty of Medicine yesterday morning, and the authorities anticipating trouble, placed a strong force of police and military in the vicinity.

As early as eight o'clock the more rowdy of the young medicos began to hiss the professors as they arrived, and to raise a truly infernal din with policemen's whistles and other favourite noise-makers. The police, however, kept the youths at a respectful distance from the School of Medicine and on realising this some of the more daring determined to make a desperate effort to break the police cordon drawn across the Rue de l'Ecola de Medecine.

To this end the young rioters commandeered all passing cabs and omnibuses. The police met this by stopping the vehicles and ejecting the occupants.

Foiled in this direction, the students proceeded "en masse" to the Place d'Antin where they kindled huge bonfires and danced round them. The inhabitants of the adjoining streets were justifiably alarmed at this, as the wind sent hundreds of flaming sheets of paper flying through the air, to the danger of the passers by and of the adjacent property.

As the day advanced the number of manifestants greatly increased, until there were over two thousand students shouting and gesticulating in the streets surrounding the Faculty. Reinforcements of police were hastily called out.

POLICE PELTED.

At 11-30 the rioters attempted to force the cordon at the corner of the Rue Dupuytren, but were prevented by a triple row of men in blue being quickly drawn across the thoroughfare. This maddened the students who retorted by discharging a shower of eggs and petatoes at the police while others emptied the contents of hundreds of medicine bottles on their heads.

An ugly scuffle ensued, in the course of which a Republican Guardsman was thrown down and trampled on and then struck as he lay on the ground.

Just before noon the affair developed into a veritable battle, and the police, after showing exemplary patience, were ordered to charge. In an instant the ground was covered with hats and sticks and policemen's caps and capes. The Republican Guards were ordered to support the police, and were obliged to make use of the butts of their rifles to repel the exited mob. During the scuffle several policemen and Guards were badly knocked about.

At 12-15 the tumult broke out anew. Many of the student raided a shed in connection with the Metro railway works and secured a large quantity of ammunition in the shape of stones and sand, which they used as projectiles.

M. Lepine the Perfect of Police, who is usually accorded an ovation by the students, arrived on the scene when the riots was at its height and was received with shouts of "A bas Lepine!" "Resign!" "Renegade!" when he attempted to address the infuriated youths.

One of them seized his hat and made off with it, was while others jostled him roughly. Finding that it impossible to obtain a hearing, and on learning that his subordinates had been the subjects of savage attacks by students armed with stones, ink bottles, and other dangerous missiles, he gave instructions that the riot should be put down with a strong hand.

A troop of cavalry was then called out, and the students fled in all directions before them.

POST OFFICE AS REFUGE.

A number of the rioters sought refuge from the soldiers in a sub-post office. The girls behind the counter screamed and fled in a panic, and the customers were left to look after themselves.

After the students, and a large number of "Apaches" who had joined them, had been driven from the neighbourhood of the School of Medicine, a crowd of five or six hundred manifestants marched to the Senate in the Luxembourg Gardens, and forced their way in. The concierge attempted to stop the ringleaders, but was knocked down and trampled on. He succeeded in giving the alarm, however, and the Guard turned out and chased the intruders off the premises.

While this was going on other sections of the students were engaged in smashing windows. General Carrier, who was in command of the Guards, was attacked personally and struck several times over the head with canes.

The soldiers, enraged at seeing their commanding officer maltreated, fixed bayonets and were with difficulty prevented from running them through the bodies of some of the rioters.

A medical student named Beugnat was so severely hurt during the afternoon that he had to be conveyed to the hospital, and a superintendent of police was injured by being struck on the neck with a stone. In the course of the day over 360 arrests were made.

The Students' Association placed their flag at half mast as a sign of their mourning at the treatment received by their comrades at hands of the authorities and called a meeting at which it was decided to strike the name of M. Lepine from the list of hon. members of the Association.

In view of the disturbances the authorities have postponed the examinations for an indefinite period, the Christmas vacations have been advanced and the School of Medicine closed.

Paris, Dec. 26.

M. Clemenceau, Premier and Minister of the Interior, who, it is well to remember, is himself a doctor of medicine, yesterday morning settled the medical students' trouble in a characteristic manner He received a strong deputation of hospital doctors who were practically unanimous in echoing the hostility of the medical body to the proposed new diploma, which is the cause of all the trouble and which has been forced upon the Faculty of Medicine by the paramount influence of Professor Bouchard.

As the Government on the recommendation of the Paris Faculty of Medicine had sanctioned the new diploma and the holding of examinations for it, M. Clemenceau promised to immediately submit the entire subject to a Cabinet Council.

On being informed by several medical men representing the professional associations of doctors that on the first day of the rioting, as also on Christmas Eve a large number of plain clothes policemen had been placed on duty in the examination hall of the Faculty, and that police officers in uniform had openly entered and given directions to these detectives, M. Clemenceau said that the police had no business inside the University, and would give strict orders that they were on no account to be admitted within the precincts of the Faculty of Medicine in future.

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE.

After the deputation had left, satisfied with the Premier's reception, M. Clemenceau received M. Julien, president of the Students' General Association, who pointed out that the vast majority of the students, belonging to all faculties, whether law, medicine, arts, or sciences, are soundly attached to Republican institutions, and, therefore there is no political motive in their complaint that the police behaved with great brutality by forcing their way into the Faculty of Medicine before there was any sign of a disturbance.

"Let us send for M. Lepine," said M. Clemenceau, "and see what he says about it."

A telephone call was brought along the Prefect of Police in less than two minutes, M. Julien and M. Lepine then argued the matter out in the Premier's presence. The Prefect said his policemen had received great provocation, and that they had not acted with brutality, but had shown the patience of angels; whereupon M. Lafontaine, secretary of the Paris Students' Co-operative Association, who was also present at the interview, pointed out that the police had no business to enter the university.

"We did so on the signed requisition of Professor Bouchard," replied M. Lepine.

"Very well," said M. Clemenceau, addressing M. Lepine, "for the future the police are not under any circumsiances to enter the Paris School of Medicine, even if a written requisition is handed to them. Here is a signed order to that effect."

## ATTACK ON THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

### Outrage at the Arc de Triomphe.

### M. FALLIERES THROWN TO THE GROUND.

### ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

Paris, December 26.

President Fallieres was the victim of a startling experience yesterday morning while taking his usual constitutional in the West end of Paris. As he was passing the Arc de Triomphe he was suddenly and violently assaulted by an out of work waiter, who seized him by the throat and threw him down. The man, who is alleged to be a Royalist sympathiser, was arrested immediately.

Accompanied by M. Ramondou, the Secretary-General of the Presidency, and Colonel Lasson, his officer in waiting, M. Fallieres left the Elysee shortly before nine o'clock and walked up the Champs Elysees, with one companion on either side of him. The three gentlemen were followed, as usual, at a distance of from a dozen to twenty yards by a couple of secret agents specially told off for this duty.

As the little party were in the act of crossing the large open space surrounding the Arc de Triomphe, M. Fallieres, when near the top of the Avenue d'Iena, noticed that a roughly-dressed man of about thirty-five, apparently of the working class, who was just in front of them, had come to a standstill, apparently in order to allow them to pass.

When M. Fallieres came abreast of this man, however, the fellow suddenly rushed at the President, seized him by the throat and endeavoured to pull his beard. The President's hat has knocked off, and a moment later he was thrown down on a heap of sand which lay by the roadside.

His assailant fell with him, but was immediately seized by Colonel Lasson and M. Ramondon. A moment later, as M. Fallieres rose to his feet, the two secret service men dashed at his assailant and pinioned him, in view of the possibility of his being armed.

MARKS OF VIOLENCE.

The whole affair occupied scarcely an instant. The President appeared to be more astonised than hurt, but tangible evidence of the violence of the assault was found in the fact that he had received an ugly scratch on his neck from his assailant's nails, the blood from which had stained his collar.

The President's assailant was handed over to a couple of cyclist policemen, who at once walked him off to a neighbouring police station. The President, after adjusting his crumpled collar and having the dust brushed off his clothes, thereupon resumed his walk.

His assailant, on reaching the police station in the Champs-Elysees, was found to be a cafe waiter, out of employment, named Jean Mathis. He was born at Val d'Isere, in Savoy, on October 20, 1874.

On searching his pockets the police found that he was in possession of a medal struck in honour of General Mercier, of Dreyfus notoriety; a card of membership of the "Patrie Francaise," an anti-Radical association; a card of membership of the "Yellow Syndicate," an anti-Socialist workmen's organistion; and a number of adhesive stamps bearing the effigy of the Duke of Orleans, one of the pretenders to the French throne.

Mathis stated that he lived in lodgings at 44, Rue Mazagran. He has no police records, and it is believed that he acted in a moment of political excitement, brought on by reading Royalist and other anti-Republican literature.

He stated that he gloried in his act, which he said had been dictated to him by his conscience and his duty. No weapon of any kind was found on him.

EYE-WITNESSES' ACCOUNTS.

There were very few people about at the time of the assault on the President, but the attack was witnessed by two persons, who give interesting accounts of what they saw. One of these, a newspaper carrier, named Chavroche says:—

"I was following the circular pavement round the Place de l'Etoile and was preparing to cross the Avenue d'Iena, when I saw the President walking with two other gentlemen. I was about to stop to look at them, when a shabbily-dressed man whom I had not hitherto seen suddenly rushed at the President and, seizing hold of M. Fallieres with one hand by the collar of his overcoat, struck at him with the other.

"The President let his stick drop, raised his arms, and attempted to throw the man off, but the other hung on, and both M. Fallieres and his assailant fell down on a heep of sand that was lying there,

"The President's companions made an endeavour to pull the man off. Two detectives who were following the President ran up and, pulling back his assailant's arms, released M. Falliers, who got up and walked off with his companions.

"I then saw that the President's stick had fallen under him and was broken in two."

The second eye-witness, M. Daudenthein, gives a slightly different account. He says, "I was standing on the rondpoint of the Place de l'Etoile, at the corner of the Champs-Elysees, when I saw the President, whose figure is familiar to me coming in my direction.

"Suddenly a man rushed at M. Fallieres, who raised his arm and flourished his walking stick, but the assailant gripped him round the neck and pushed him on to a heap of sand falling over him as the President's two companions came to his aid."

The attack on the President is undoubtedly one of the results of an insidious campaign that has been carried on during the last few days by seberal anti-Reputblican journals with a scandal-mongering tendency.

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THE marriage arranged between Frederick Charles Isemonger, Indian Police, son of the late E. E. Isemonger, Colonial Civil Service, and Theodora, daughter of the Very Rev. J. M. Danson, D.D., Dean of Aberdeen and Orkney, will take place at Aberdeen on Jan. 16.

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GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston, near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago; that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 30, Bombay.


## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Dec. 19.

Clerk E C Oliver has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (Oct 13).

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut J Marshall to be sub-lieutenant (Dec 15).

Dec 21.

The undermentioned Staff paymasters have been advanced to the rank of fleet paymaster in his Majesty's fleet:—R B Hosking (Dec 19), A W Claxton (Dec 20). Paymr W J Killpatrick has been advanced to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (Dec 16). The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—C Searancke (Nov 30, 1907), H S Bowlby (Jan 15), A D Boyle (Feb 29). A Poland, H M Daniel, E L S King, H W B Fligg, A L St G Lyster, D A Menderson, J V V Magrane, E W Sinclair, H G Higgins, H P Cotton (March 15), W S Gray, E A Norton, C S Sandford, N D Holbrook, G S Walsh, E C Carre (March 30), F E Wright, C M Stack, E H Wace, G B Spurgin, R J Bone, V I Griffith (April 30), E J Shelley, J G Boyd, W S Chalmers, C D Burney, E F FitzGerald (May 15), H O Joyce, J A H Scaife, G A G Haggard, T C A H Ouchterlony, J M B Hanly, D F O'C Brodie (May 30), H N Cooper-Key, M N Williamson-Napier (June 15).

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned paymasters have been placed on the Retired List—J H Hamilton, J Ritchie (Dec. 17).

War office, Dec. 22.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Major-Gen. E C Bethune, C B, to be colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir H C Wilkinson, K C B, deceased (Nov. 24).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major-Gen. L V Swaine, C B, C M G, to be colonel commandant, vice General Sir G Clerk, K C V O, C B, Eq, deceased (Nov. 19).

Establishments.

School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry—Capt H C Jackson, the Bedfordshire Regt, to be adjutant and quarter-master, vice Brevet Major A J McNeill (Dec. 16).

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut D Finlay to be lieutenant, vice H. G. Shrubb, resigned (Dec. 16).

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Lieut H A Tomkinson to be adjutant, vice W T Hodgson (Dec. 22).

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Major G T Williams retires on retired pay. Capt. P D Fitz Gerald, D. S. O., to be major, vice G. T. William (Dec. 23).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut. V. M. Ferguson to be captain, vice R. H. Griffith, seconded (Oct. 29). Lieut. R. Benson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Art. (Oct. 1). The undermentioned second-lieutenant to be lieutenants under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—B. H. Barrett, A. Dawson, M. A. Phillips, S. P. Bell, E. B. Maxwell, R. G. Proby, W. A. T. Barstow, R. H. Allon, C. Holland, T. F. Sandeman, D. J. Greenshields, A. J. Dunbar (Dec. 20). Capt. O. C. Dunlop to be adjutant, vice T. Bruce, promoted (Dec. 10) Second-Lieut. D. Scott, from Royal Garrison Art., to be second-lieutenant, with precedence next below J. Penrose (Dec. 12).

Royal Garrison Art.—Major F. Aikenhead retires on retired pay (Dec. 23.) The undermentioned captains to be majors:—E. L. Tomkins, vice W. W. T. Duhan, promoted; R. E. Home, D. S. O., vice E. L. Tomkins, seconded; F. F. Lambarde, vice R. E. Home, D. S. O., seconded (Dec. 15); A. M. Cayley vice F. Aikenhead (Dec. 23). The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—A. F. U. Green, vice W. J. Fowler (Dec. 3); A. S. P. McGhee vice A. M. Cayley (Dec. 23). The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—G. P. Richardson, C. L. Day, R. A. Clayton, B. H. Elliott, P. M. Pearce, G. B. Hynes, C. Colson, E. H. Wetherall (Dec. 20) Capt. W. J. Fowler to be adjutant, vice A. F. U. Green (Dec. 3). The following notifications are substituted for those which appeared in the "Gazettes" of Nov. 10 and Dec. 8:—Major C. J. Perceval, D. S. O., is seconded for service on the staff; Capt. W. E. Wailes to be major, vice C. J. Perceval D.S.O.; Supernumerary Capt. F. F. Rynd, D.S.O., to be captain, vice W. E. Wailes (Nov. 14).

Corps or Royal Engineers—Brevet Col. W. Yolland, on completion of five year's service as a regimental lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay (Dec. 21).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Supernumerary Capt. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., to be Captain, vice F. Jenkins, seconded (Dec. 22).

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Corporal A. E. Beattie, from Princes Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be second lieutenant, vice B. G. M. F. Nixon, admitted to the Indian Army (Dec. 23).

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G W Bond, in succession to Major W L Loring, who holds a Staff appointment; C C R Nevill, vice G W Bond, seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps (Nov 18).

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—Capt B St J W Hastings retires on retirad pay (Dec 23).

The East Surrey Regt—Second Lieut F A Bowring to be lieutenant, vice C B F Bennett, seconded (Nov 7).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Second Lieut St V F Hammick to be lieutenant, vice R H Haseldine, appointed adjutant (Dec 9).

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Capt L E S Ward is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Supernumerary Capt G B Benson, D S O to be captain, vice L E S Ward (Nov 7) Lieut J A Pollock is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Dec 1).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt J T Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes to be captain, vice E H Norman, seconded (Dec 21).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut H W Deedes retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Dec 23).

The Gordon Highlanders—Supernumery Capt P S Allan to be captain, vice Brevet Major A W F Baird, D S O, seconded (Dec 22).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders(—Lieut J A L Campbell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Dec 5).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Kay, M. B., retires on retired pay (Dec. 23).

Army Pay Department,

Capt. J. A. Harden, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept., retaining his substantive rank (Dec. 22).

Memoranda.

Brevet Col. F. Hacket-Thompson, C.B., commandant, School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry, to be colonel (Dec. 8). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—A. L. Phillips, Indian Army (Oct. 16); F. E. Johnson, D.S.O., Royal Field Art (Dec. 20); J. R. Dyas, the Royal Warwickshire Regt.; A. A. Spottiswoode, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) (Dec. 22); F. L. Banon, general Staff officer, second grade, Staff College (Dec. 23). The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowance:—Lieut W F Haynes late the East Yorkshire Regt (Nov 16, 1907); Lieut G R Rae late the Gloucestershire Regt (April 24); Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Dooley, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of captain (Dec 21).

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers of the 3rd York and Lancaster Regt are transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Major F A Cathcart, Capt H Hincks. G F Thomson, late lieutenant, 5th Volunteer Gordon High-landers, to be lieutenant (Dec 23).

Army Motor Reverve of Officers.

Lieut A H Tubby resigns his commission (Dec 23.)

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW TYPE OF FRENCHWOMAN.

"It is quite contrary to French ideas that woman should be free to do as she pleases," Napoleon declared, and his code of laws bears many traces of that opinion. Yet for more than fifty years this question of woman's freedom, so oppesed to French ideas, has been discussed by some of the most eminent thinkers in France. The headway made and the results gained are small, but the demands of the "feministes" are many and various, and are all based on the principle of equality of rights for men and women. If no book on this subject has attracted as much attention in France as John Stuart Mill's "Subjection of Women," the cause of the "feministes" has been taken up by numerous writers eminent in the Press, the lecture, and in the drama.

EVOLUTION OF A NEW TYPE.

The Frenchwoman has no reason to be proud of the position in which the law and custom have placed her. From the educational standpoint alone does she seem to have obtained important concessions. As a matter of fact, all educational posts, with the exception of the theological, are open to women. In the hospitals, in the higher councils of labour, of hygiene, and of instruction, they are admitted and listened to. The nomination of Mme. Curie to the chair of physics and chemistry at the Sorbonne is a significant example. About 85,000 women are employed in teaching in France. The foundations of the "lycees" has contributed largely to the intellectual emancipation of the French girl. "To form minds capable of conceiving and desiring right action is the ideal of modern education," writes Mlle. Dugard. Thus a new type of girl is being created in France, and this is perhaps the most important victory of "feminisme." Indeed, woman will only gain her rights from man by her loyalty, her judgment, her good sense, and by the victories which she has first gained over herself. It is interesting to note that women of other countries have been quicker than the French to avail themselves of the exceptional facilities for intellectual development which we have offered them. An Englishwoman was the first to study medicine in Paris, and the number of Russian and Polish women who attend the schools of medicine and pharmacy is relatively very large. Yet there is now a tendency in the same direction among the highest classes which has raised violent protests—as for instance, from Mme. Colette Yver. "Neither wife nor mother" will, according to the opposition, be the proper motto of the women doctors. But this is far from being proved. To the law of December, 1900, France owes her women barristers, Mlle. Chauvin and Mme. Petit being the first to plead with success, but the judicial bench is not yet open to them.

WHAT FRENCHWOMEN HAVE ACHIEVED.

The intellectual emancipation of women, though so recent, has already given appreciable results. In literature the modern woman shows the most remarkable progress. It is difficult to detach a few flowers from a bouquet of such excellence. To mention poetry only, Mmes. De Noailles, Mendes Delarue-Mardrus, Helene Picard, Danguet, Gregh, Perdriel-Vaissiere; and among novelists, Mmes. Rachilde Tinayre, Gerard d'Houville, Aurel Daniel Lesueur, Myriamme Harry, is to do injustice to many others. The theatre attracts our authoresses less, yet Mmes. Judith Gantier, Marni, Monrey, and Reynold have met with considerable success in dramatic work. Remarkable lecturers such as Mmes. Severene, Mendes, Vianzone, Nello Roussel, Leopold Lacour, spread the use of cultivated speech in France and abroad. All this is active "feminisme" in its best form. Although the Ecole des Beaux des Arts is open to women painters and sculptors, who number several thousands, and although these are occasionally encouraged by receiving medals, their efforts do not always give satisfactory results. But they seem to have a special gift for decorative art, which offers so much scope for their activity. Music is not less favoured, but woman though so often an excellent performer, seldom composes well. Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, however, nearly obtained the Prix de Rome, for a cantata, which is considered in every way remarkable. The Academie Francaise alone shuts its doors to women; while the committees of the most important literary societies welcome them gladly.

POSITION OF THE MARRIED WOMAN.

The actual demands of the "feministes" are directed especially towards political economic, and matrimonial reform. Married women in France do not enjoy the same rights as in England. In France 68 per cent. of the marriages are made without a contract—that is to say, they depend entirely on the ordinary law of community of goods in marriage. Only since 1881 has a married woman been able to open a savings bank account without her husband's consent and a law passed quite recently permits her for the first time to dispose of the salary she earns. Again, the law gives the father more authority over children than the mother. Thus the consent of the father alone is sufficient sanction for marriage. There are conspicuous inequalities in the divorce laws, but the committee for reforming the marriage laws seeks to abolish these, and asks for divorce by mutual consent, and the separation of property between husband and wife. In civil life the "feministes" have some gains to record. Women—whether employers or employed—vote for the "Conseils de prud'hommes," and are eligible to serve on these. They may also be witnesses to legal documents. They have power to form trade unions, but they do not take advantage of the right to any great extent. The number of women trade unionists is infinitesimal when compared with the number of women employed in business and the great industries, which approaches five millions. The "feministes" do not approve of the laws which limit hours of work for women. Three congresses which met in 1900 favoured the repeal of all the laws restricting labour. "We wish for free labour in a free country," said Mme. Maria Martin.

THE QUESTION OF THE FRANCHISE.

Since 1791, when Olympe de Gonges first demanded the suffrage for women, vain attempts have been made to secure this reform. Many women, however, seem half-hearted on this question not realising that of all their demands the vote alone will give them power to claim the others. At the last Paris municipal elections a woman, Mlle. Laloe, received 527 votes, but she was neither eligible nor a voter. Several journals and reviews support feministe theories. In 1897, "La Fronde," a paper composed, printed and edited by women, numbered among its contributors all the most daring and prominent "feministes," under the direction of Mme. Marguerite Durand. Outside the reviews and papers, which scarcely pay their way, "feministes" leagues organise benefit societies, working clubs as well as courses of lectures intended to give women useful instruction and schools of housekeeping—in fact, every kind of feminine co-operative work. To-day, the National Council, which is affiliated to the International Council of Women, has 75,000 members and regulates all the various "feministe" and feminine efforts, Mlle Monod, the president and Mlle. Avril de Sainte-Croix, the general secretary, have reason to be proud of the results gained in seven years and to have firm confidence in the future of the association. It is unfortunate that the "feministe" movement has a tendency to centralise its work in Paris. The National Council realising this has made a successful effort to form branches at Tours, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Havre, and La Rochelle. But in the provinces people are slow to imbibe new ideas and women there seem less interested in "feministe" questions than men. A sleepy atmosphere surrounds middle class women many intellectuals are "anti-feministe," and the working woman ill-informed as to her rights, remains unmoved. All these classes, too, are influenced by the fear of ridicule. Yet in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate a group of prominent men advocates the woman's cause. But the Republican majority still fears that woman's suffrage—which would carry with it logically her eligibility for a seat—might bring into Parliament a strong clerical and reactionary element. Some apprehend another fall in the birth rate: "One more politician, one mother less." writes Faguet! Others disapprove of what they think will detract from women's charm. French-women have to prove to men by their perseverance, judgment, and steady self-development how foolish all these objections are, and if they mean to succeed is adding to their privileges they should realise that their strength must depend on united action.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 7, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 8, 1909.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 83 5/16 | | 3/16 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 95 3/4 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 98 1/2 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 93 1/16 | un | chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London | 23 13/16 | 7/16 | |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 5/8 | 7/16 | |
| do. in New York ... | 51 1/2 | 7/8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·10½ | 1/2 | |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·47 1/4 | un | chgd |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·87 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | since | 28th |
| do Short London Bills | | | May |
| 3 months' sight. | 2 1/4 | 1/8 | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 2 3/8 | 1/8 | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 1/2 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | 1/8 | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 1 1/8 | 1/8 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 1 3/8 | 1/8 | |

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England... ...£1000,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13/16d. unchd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/8 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Indian buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£31,200,000 | Inc. £ | 500,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£ 7,600,000 | Dec. £ | 3,60,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£47,200,000 | Dec. | £6,366,000 |
| Government Securities | ...£17,600,000 | Inc. | £2,900,000 |
| Other Securities | ...£35,300,000 | Inc. | £9,900,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£20,600,000 | Dec. £ | 600,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... ... | ... Good demand. |
| Futures ... ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ... Steady. |
| Total Sales ... ... | 12,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ...1,000 ,, |
| Imports ... ... ... | 1,000 ,, |
| Mid-Americans ... | ...5·04—01 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | ...8 1/2+ 1/16 |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| J.-F. | F.-M. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·84 | 4·83 | 4·82 | 4·82 | 4·81 |
| +02 | +03 | +02 | +03 | +02 |
| June-July. | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | |
| 4·81 | 4·80 | 4·72 | 4·66 | |
| +02 | +02 | +03 | +02 | |

**New York :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | ... | 47,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... | ... | 51,000 ,, |
| Exports to Great Britain. | ... | 12,000 ,, |
| Do to Continent ... | ... | 49,000 ,, |

Spot Cotton—9·25 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·01—01 / Do. do. May 9·00—02 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

**New Orleans :—**

Spot Cotton—8 15/16 +1/16

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·07+03

Do. do. May 9·15+03

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Bengals ... ... ... | d. 3 3/32 |
| F. G. Bengals ... ... ... | d. 3 2/32 |
| Good Bengals ... ... ... | d. 3 2/32 |

### WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 36 3/4 May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.

### SEEDS.

**Linseed :—**

Bombay per 456 lbs. ex-ship 45 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-8+1/8

**Sugar :—**

German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F, India 13s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—May-August.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—steady.

**Rubber :—**

Para Rubber, 5s. 1¼d. Sellers.

Arrivals :—" R. Rubattino."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [8TH JANUARY, 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 6 Box Gold Bullions | 3,84,000 | London | National Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 1,386 | Aden | M. M. M. Buksabhai |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. ,, 11th Dec.

**Money :—**

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange :—**

The Market has been quieter to-day. In the morning 1-4 on demand was available at some Banks but the rate went off in the afternoon. Probably 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. is still available but most Banks refused to sell at over 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. A fair amount has been taken for mail requirements. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 5-32d. three months' sight but it is possible that fine bills for the mail have been done at 1s. 4 1-8d. Far Eastern rates are firm.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 3 31-32d. to 15-16. |
| Demand Draft | ... 1s. 4 to 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—France | 169½ |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 123 1-4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight ... | 129 1-2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 170 1-2 |

**Government Paper :—**

The Market opened quiet at 94 11-16 ready and 94 13-16 for delivery forward at the settlement. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar but owing to weaker advices from Calcutta and small sellers here the market has fallen to 94 9-16 ready and 94 11-16 for forward. The Calcutta quotations are given as 94 9-16 ready and 64 11-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. 94·9 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | ,, 94·11 |

**Bullion :—**

There was a considerable advance in the price of bar silver in London on Thursday, ready being 7-16 up at 23 13—16 and forward ½ up at 23 5 8. Locally the market opened firm, ready bars being quoted at 60 5-8 ex-duty advancing to 60 7-8. Forward quotations are also firm and are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | 60 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 60 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settelement ... | 61 | 1 | 0 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | 5,54,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits ... | 61,05,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ... | 1,83,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ... | ..... | 34,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities | unchgd | |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ..... | 2,40,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 22,65,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ... | ..... | 1,38,000 |
| Bullion ... | ..... | 6,000 |
| Balances with other Banks... | 2,82,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ... | 5,53,000 | ..... |
| Cash ... | 41,44,000 | ..... |

**Council Bills :—**

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, 54·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 15-16 and 65 lakhs of T.T. at 1s. 3d. 31-32, tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. After the sales, extras were allotted of 10 lakhs bills at 1s. 3d. 31-32 and 4 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 164·80 lakhs. Next week 120 lakhs is again to be offered.

The mail of the 25th December brings £730,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 27,60,000 | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | ,, | 20,60,000 | |
| Madras ... ... ... | ,, | 29,40,000 | |
| Total... | Rs. | 77,60,000 | |

The mail of the 1st Instant brings £130,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 43,10,000 | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | ,, | 55,70,000 | |
| Madras ... ... ... | ,, | 17,30,000 | |
| Total ... | Rs. | 1,16,10,000 | |

The mail of the 8th January brings £60,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 34,20,000 | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | ,, | 15,00,000 | |
| Madras ... ... ... | ,, | 15,70,000 | |
| Total... | Rs. | 64,90,000 | |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week | Total since 1st Oct. 1908 | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... | 21,521 | 166,117 | 69,477 |
| Central India ... | 3,995 | 13,420 | 3,045 |
| Barsee and Nugger ... | 3,080 | 17,320 | 22,574 |
| Berars... ... | 15,941 | 114,222 | 130,361 |
| Central Provinces ... | 9,038 | 39,816 | 90,600 |
| Total Comras... | 56,575 | 280,395 | 316,057 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 3,828 | 18,213 | 13,426 |
| Broach ... ... | 285 | 1,743 | 333 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 1,064 | 24,436 | 22,934 |
| Westerns ... ... | ... | 4,840 | 1,397 |
| Bengals, N.-W. P. ... | 15,490 | 174,735 | 184,449 |
| Bengals, Rajputana... | 348 | 2,070 | 5,554 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 2,093 | 4,008 | 9,457 |
| Persian ... ... | 83 | 563 | 280 |
| American ... ... | 372 | 2,926 | 5,993 |
| Egyptian ... ... | 495 | 1,707 | 699 |
| Other Sorts ... ... | ... | 340 | 137 |
| Totals... | 80,734 | 524,743 | 565,706 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1908-09. | Bales 1907-08. | Bales Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week from 31st Dec. to 7th Jan. | 94,158 | 97,326 | —3,168 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th Jan. ... | 524,743 | 565,703 | —40,960 |
| Shipments from 31st Dec. to 7th Jan. | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 34,462 | 22,266 | +12,193 |
| China ... ... | | | |
| Japan ... ... | 25,000 | 6,470 | +18,530 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total ... | 59,462 | 28,736 | +30,726 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 7th Jan. | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 142,705 | 128,512 | +14,193 |
| China ... ... | 4,751 | 3,104 | +1,647 |
| Japan ... ... | 139,877 | 79,641 | +60,236 |
| Coast Ports ... | 5,136 | 7,459 | —2,323 |
| Total ... | 292,469 | 218,716 | +73,753 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 12,840 | 10,423 | +2,417 |
| China ... ... | Nil. | 15,475 | —15,475 |
| Japan ... ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908.—4,556 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 30th Sept. 1908.—41,568 bales.

### STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | bales |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908. | 400,000 |
| Receipts from 1st October 08 to 7th Jan. 1909. ... ... ... | 524,743 |
| | 924,746 |
| Shipments from 1st October 08 to 7th Jan. 1909 ... ... ... | 292,469 |
| | 632,277 |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | 12,840 |
| | 619,437 |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | 285,000 |
| Stock of cotton in Bombay on 8th January 1909 ... ... ... | 334,437 |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

Since the reopening of the Home markets after the holidays fluctuations have been small, but the general tone of the market is steadier. Sales of spot cotton in Liverpool have been large, and the Manchester market has ruled steady. In America any tendency to a decline is checked by bull operators. Receipts at the U. S. Ports are falling off, but the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures are still very large. The position is puzzling. Statistically we would have anticipated easier markets, whereas the opposite has been the case, and during the last three weeks the market has shown a decided upward tendency, and closes steady at the advance.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here on Friday last and to-day.

| LIVERPOOL— | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot ... | 4·99 | 5·04 | +·05 |
| Futures, Jan.-Feb. ... | 4·79 | 4·84 | +·05 |
| Do. Apl.-May. ... | 4·77 | 4·82 | +·05 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ... | 9·35 | 9·25 | —·10 |
| Futures, Mar. ... | | New position. | |
| Do. May. ... | 8·93 | 9·00 | +·04 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot ... | 8·78 | 8 15-16 | +1-16 |
| Futures, Mar. ... | | New position. | |
| Do. May ... | 9·10 | 9·15 | +·05 |

The local market has advanced during the interval, and prices are Re. 3 to Re. 5 higher all round. There has been a steady business in the bazaar covering previous sales and buying on speculative account, but exporters have been almost out of the market for forward delivery as prices here are considerably above offers received from the continent, and the demand from Japan has eased off.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand by Japan shippers for high-class, nice bright lots, and mills have been buying to a moderate extent. Exporters to Europe have also bought quietly. There has been a considerable improvement in the turnover, which has averaged 5,000 bales a day. Oomras, Bengals and Khandeish have been chiefly required for and prices have advanced all round. Shipments for the month are expected to be heavy and stocks are comparatively small.

The market closes firm as under.

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 231-2 | Mar. 08 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 226 1-2 | ,, |
| Fine. M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat... | 217 | Jan. 09 |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 213 | Jan. 09 |
| Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... ... | 210 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ... | 203 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ... | 196 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Amraod... ... | 196 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | 183 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 180 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 184 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 184 | ,, |
| Fine. M. G. Bengals ... | 183 | March 09 |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 177 | Jan. 09 |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 224 | May 09 |

**Liverpool Opening :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Firm. | |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 12,000 | bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 73,000 | ,, |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·87 | 4·85 | 4·84 | 4·84 |
| +03 | +02 | +02 | +02 |
| May.-June | June.-July | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 4·83 | 4·83 | 4·82 | 4·74 | 4·38 |
| +02 | +02 | +02 | +02 | +02 |

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

### FREIGHTS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

Prices have improved about 3 annas per cwt. during the week. There has been a better demand and at ths cloce the marxet is steady as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 3 0 | B. T. |
| April-May ... ... ... | ,, | 8 0 6 | B. T. |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market has ruled quiet throughout the week with only a very moderate enquiry, but rates are rather steadier in sympathy with the advance in other seeds.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... | Rs. | 7 13 6 | R. T. |
| Yellow Gujerat, ,, ... ... | ,, | 8 4 0 | B. T. |

**Gingellyseed :—**

There has been a good enquiry in this market and rates have improved. We quote at the close in a firm market :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rold White 85 p.c. ... ... | Rs. | 46 8 0 | |
| Mimbara ... ... ... | ,, | 47 4 0 | |
| White Khandeish ... ... | ,, | 48 0 0 | |
| Delhi-Beawar... ... ... | ,, | 45 0 0 | |

**Poppyseed :—**

The market has been steady, and rates have advanced nearly 3 annas per cwt.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready... ... ... | Rs. | 9 11 0 | B.T. |
| April-May ... ... | Rs. | 9 9 0 | R.T. |

**Castorseed :—**

Prices are steadier and business has been done throughout the week at Rs. 30-0-0 to Rs. 30-4-0 and April May Rs. 5-13-0 R. T.

**Cottonseed :—**

The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 25 for ready and Rs. 24-4 Jan.-February.

**Mowraseed :—**

The market is firmer at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 B. T. for ready.

**Groundnuts—**

A fair business has been done at Rs. 41 for January-Febrnary.

**Wheat :—**

Prices have improved during the week and we quote at the close :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi, April-May ... | Rs. | 5 8 6 | R.T. |
| White Pessi ,, ... | ,, | 5 14 0 | ,, |
| ,, Karachi Jan.-Feb... | ,, | 6 10 0 | ,, |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 28,685 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 6,221 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 4,043 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 61,153 ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 2,787 ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 11,469 ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 10,371 ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 19,705 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 27,683 ,, |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 1,37,697 ,, |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 2,912 ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 7,334 ,, |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 7,726 ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | 6 ,, |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market which remains quiet, with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There is no improvement in the demand as yet, and the market continues dull with little business.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—We have no change to report. There is no demand in the bazar.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet and unchanged, with little doing at present.

DHOOTIES.—The market is unchanged. Home prices are steady but there is no business doing.

### METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The steady demand for both metals is now slowly having its effect on Rupee prices, and there has been a somewhat steadier feeling throughout the week. The sterling equivalent of copper in the Bazaar is now £72-10 and of yellow metal £58.

### PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ... | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ... | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair... | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Anchor Cases, per case ... ... ... | 4 | 6 | 0 |

### SHARES.

The market is steady and in some cases prices have improved a little, though business is very limited. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,492 1-2 ; Bank of India's have gradually improved to Rs. 73 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 58 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Back Bay Bath and Co., Ld., shares have changed hands at Rs. 35. Badham Pile's have improved to Rs. 131. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co. Preference shares have improved to Rs. 154 1-2 and Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 129. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 350 and Preference shares are quiet Rs. 365. Kamp's are steady at Rs. 213, 1 Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy., Ld., shares have changed hands at Rs. 490. In Mill Companies, Central India's have jumped to Rs. 1,685. Colaba Land and Mill Co's Ld. shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,120, Crescent's at Rs. 111 1-4, David's after touching Rs. 452 1-2 have closed at Rs. 450 quiet for February delivery. Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 262 1-2. Howard and Bullough Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 437 1-2. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 185. Kohinoor's have kept steady at Rs. 840 for February. Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 59. Manekji Petit Mill shares after touching Rs. 3,360 have closed at Rs. 3,350 for February settlement. New City of Bombay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 735, Sassoon S. and W. Co's shares at Rs. 1,055. Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,400, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,370. In Press Companies, New Mofussil's have changed hands at Rs. 640. Others are unchanged. In Railway Companies, Amritsar Patti's have changed hands at Rs. 122, Tapti Valley at Rs. 427 1-2. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 565. The rest are unchanged.

### BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1968)... | | 98-12-0 | |
| 4 per cent, ,, Improvement Trust (due 1968) | | 97-0-0 | |
| 4 per cent. ,, Municipal | (due 1947) ... | 98-0-0 | |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, | (due 1919) ... | 107-0-0 | |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, | (due 1925) ... | 113-0-0 | |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, | (due 1928) ... | 113-0-0 | |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, | (due 1933) ... | 114-0-0 | |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, | (due 1953) ... | 118-0-0 | |

Latest quotation received, on 8th January from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Atchisons ... | 92⅞ |
| Eries ... | 33⅛ |
| Unions ... | 184⅛ |
| Southern Pref. (American ... | 63 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway ... | 190½ |
| Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ... | 48⅛ |
| South Eastern (Defd) ... | 32 |
| Burma Railway ... | 106 xd. |
| Nizam's State Railway... | 110 |
| South Indian Railway (1910)... | 101 |
| Southern Punjab Railway ... | 125 |
| Brighton A (Berthas) ... | 88 |
| Great Northern Defd. (York A) ... | 44⅛ |
| Great Western (Ord.) ... | 123¼ |
| Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ... | 216¼ |
| Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ... | 4⅛ |
| Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ... | 8 xd. |
| Barnagore Jute Factory ... | 2½ |
| Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ... | 10½ |
| British Electric Traction Preference... | 3⅜ |
| Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ... | 4⅛ |
| Calcutta Electric Supply ... | 6 |
| Calcutta Trams ... | 4⅜ |
| Shell Transport (Ordy.) ... | £2-5-6 xd. |
| Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ... | 94⅛ |
| Chartered of S. Africa ... | 16s. 7d. |
| Consolidated Goldfields ... | 4⅛ |
| East Randa ... | 4⅛ |
| Rand Mines ... | 7⅜ |
| Tanganyikas ... | 2⅛ |
| Mysore Gold ... | 4⅛ |
| Champion Reefs ... | 6s. 3d. |
| Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ... | 1s. 3d. |
| Goldfields of Dharwar ... | 6s. 3d. |
| Hutti (Nizam's) ... | 1⅛ |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) ... | 2 |
| Nundydroog ... | 2s. 6d |
| Anaconda Copper ... | 10⅛ |
| Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ... | 75⅛ |
| Johannesburg Consolidated ... | 25⅞ |
| Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ... | 8½ |
| Oroya Brownhill ... | 18s. 9d. |
| Withwatersrand Deep ... | 4⅛ |
| New Kleinfontein ... | 2⅛ |
| Great Boulder Proprietary ... | 27s. 6d. |

THE Portuguese Government in India have recently placed a contract with Turner Hoare and Co., Engineers of Bombay, for a waterworks scheme at Panjim (Nova-Goa). The work is to be completed by next hot weather.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th January.

661.—To-day Saturday 9th instant.—" E." Company. (Cyclists) will ride to Poona. Fort and Colaba members fall in at the Bandstand at 4 p.m. prompt, and Byculla members at Byculla Bridge at 4-15 p.m. prompt.

Dress.—Uniform with helmets, rifles, belts, bandoliers, side arms, haversacks, waterbottles and forage caps to be carried.

662.—Musketry—Sunday 10th inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

663.—Detail for the week ending 16th instant :—

Monday 11th instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.

Tuesday 12th Inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Battalion Drill, Sections 91, to 101, 109 to 118 Part III, Infantry Training 1905.

Wednesday 13th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 14th inst—" L", Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

664.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

665.—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "F" Coy. with effect from this date.

No. 6579 Vol. G. Rose to be Sergeant.

666.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 1st to 31st January 1909, to No. 5819 Lce Corpl. M. Byrne, "A" Company.

667.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February next, and only those members who have fired their course of musketry are eligible to compete.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th January.

523.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 10th inst., shooting to commence at 7 a. m. sharp.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The usual Christmas Tree for the Children will be held at the Club on the 9th inst. at 5-30 p. m.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th January,

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and Practice this Saturday afternoon the 9th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 12th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki, with hunting Saddles.

[T. W. CUFFE, Capt.
Commanding B. L. H.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,492½ |
| Bank of India... | 100 | 50 | 5 ,, | 73½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1,545 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 10 ,, | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of India | P. 100 O. 50 | 100 50 | 6 ,, 14 ,, | 5 181 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 59 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | 100 | 100 | 14 ,, | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 ,, | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank... | £20 | £20 | 14 ,, | £53½ |
| Mercantile ... | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £17½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | 585 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ... | 100 | 100 | | | 303 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld... | 100 | 20 | | o-o | 14 |
| Rack Bay Bath... | 50 | 50 | 6 | | 35 |
| Badham Pile ... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | | 131 |
| Baroda Tramway Co. | 100 | 100 | | | 101½ |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | | 9,300 |
| Bombay Burma Quarter share... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd | 2,325 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue... | | | 200 | | 440 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | | 154½ |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ... | O. £10 | £10 | Nill. | | 129 |
| Bombaylico Mfg. ... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | | 92½ |
| Bombay Land and Building ... ... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | | 352½ |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ... | P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | | 265 |
| Delhi Flour... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd | 3,300 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ... | 200 | 200 | 16 | | 137 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | | 125 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 10 | 14 | | 20 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining... | 25 | 25 | Nil | 8 | annas |
| Kemp and Co ... | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | | 195 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd. | 212 |
| Marcks and Co.... | 200 | 75 | 12 | | 150 |
| Napier Hotel Co.... | 100 | 100 | 10 | | 130 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ... | 100 | 100 | 11. | | 25 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | | 183 |
| Phillips and Co ... | 100 | 30 | ... | | 27 |
| Port Canning Co.... | 100 | 40 | p.c. 10 | | 55 |
| Shivrajpur ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | | 490 |
| Syndicate... ... | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | | 34 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | | 27 |
| Soundy and Co ... | 100 | 100 | 8 | | 80 |
| | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom | 20 |
| Tata Iron [Steel Co., Limited... | O. 75 D. 30 P. 150 | £ 15 60 40 | ... ... $dis. | dis. | 7 72 |
| Thacker and Co ... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd | 286 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 14 | xd | 33 |
| Treacher and Co.... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | | 635 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | | 480 |
| Alliance ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | | 1574 |
| Assar Vesrjee ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | | 400 |
| Berar Manufactering | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd | 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | | 680 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa-turing Co. | 250 | 250 | | | 615 |
| Bombay United... | 250 | 250 | 20 | | 505 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 50 | | 342 |
| Central India... | 500 | 500 | 85 | | 1,680 |
| China ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | | 575½ |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | | 1,120 |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | | 800 |
| Connaught ... | 500 | 300 | 25 | | 250 |
| Cooria ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | | 780 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | | 111½ |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | | 1,050 |
| David ... | 250 | 250 | 20 | | 448½ Feb |
| Ebrahim Pabany... | 250 | 250 | 10 | | 180 |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | | 600 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | | 300 |
| Fazulbhai ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | | 285 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | | | 262½ |
| Framji Petit ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | | 1,660 |
| Gold Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | | 275 |
| Globe Manufg. ... | 1

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

### THE CHILDREN'S SUGAR.

Poor Mr. George! His very best peroration reduced by a perfectly horrid statistician to the level of a very cold comfort. It was a beautiful and exhilarating thing to vapour amiably of plum puddings and children. "You draw from the East and the West joy for these little children, flour and fruit and spice, and then go to them and say to them, 'Little children, let us give three cheers for the free imports of all the things that the good God gives us.'" That is perfectly exquisite. It makes the coldest heart warm towards this Ministerial Lord Bountiful. Unhappily it is a picture drawn from a too exuberant imagination. The cold, hard facts are that the ingredients of the plum pudding are quite heavily taxed, and that the Lord Bountiful in his other character as Chancellor of the Exchequer takes his good where he finds it—in the taxed plum pudding of the little children. "That," said Mr. George at the end of his remarks, "is what I want." It is, however, what he does not get, and what he will never get under the system of so-called Free Trade. These sentimental illustrations are apt to lead one astray, and pathos is easily turned to bathos.

### TWO-POWER STANDARD.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Premier intends to continue the policy pursued now for a number of years with regard to the "two-Power standard," but it is unsatisfactory to learn that a "fuller statement" is promised at some future time as to what the Government really means to do. It is to be hoped that this fuller statement will not only not cause any more heart-burnings ameng the nations—it is quite sufficient to have roused, though only temporarily, the ire of the United States, by publicly including that country among the possible enemies of Great Britain—but will also show no sign of yielding to the outcry of a few visionaries who fail to grasp the fact grasped by every other nation that a strong fleet is our only guarantee against disaster.

### COMPLEMENTS OF THE SEASON.

The werld is divided into two parties—Realists and Idealists. Neither can get on without the other: each is the complement of the other; each if left to itself would wreck the world. The idealist is apt to rage and imagine vain things. He shrieks, for instance: "Abolish the odious export of opium from India in the twinkling of an eye; do not give us morality by instalments." Now the Radical idealist is shouting, "Down with the Lords!" Is he to look tamely on while his Dear Coal Bill is altered from an eight-hours to a nine-hours Bill, losing all its dearness? Then further remarks follow about the "Tory stronghold," to which the Radical idealist forgets that in the last seventy years successive Liberal Governments have contributed far more members than the Conservaties, the actual numabers being 238 to 181. Fortunately the Radical idealist has his complement—to which, however, he is just now addressing language of a very uncomplimentary character—the Ministerial realist. Of what use a battle with the Lords? is this sober and unhysterical gentleman's reply. We are in no hurry for a general election. That can wait. So can the Lords. Meanwhile our bags are packed for the Christmas holidays. Sound the trumpet and beat the drum after Christmas. So a rational Miners' Bill is passed and the nation quietly progresses.

### THE GRILLE AT STAKE.

Ladies to be admitted to the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons only when accompanied by a member, such is the new proposal. In other words, every lady is to be accompanied by a gaoler, who however, will necessarily be banished to the rear, leaving his fair charge ample opportunity to chain herself to the grille or do any other mad thing that may suggest itself. As a set-off to this degrading custodianship women are to be admitted to the Members' Gallery whence they can hurl reams of vote-demanding pamphlets on to the unoffending heads of members below. Truly, the last state of the House of Commons would be worse than the first. A much more statesmanlike proposal would be to reverse the process, admit men to the Ladies' Gallery, and reserve the front row for them. It is impossible to conceive of a man chaining himself to the grille.

### AUSTRIAN SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

The offers reported to have been made by Austria to Turkey in compensation for the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina are on a par with the motives that underlay the annexation of those provinces. In both cases a certain cleverness is shown, which can scarcely be dignified with the name of wisdom. Baron von Aehrenthal, or the Heir Apparent, or both together elected to carry out the annexation when Turkey was passing through a crisis, and was thought to be too weak to resist. The aggressors entirely failed to foresee the retaliation which a patriotic and united people might make on Austrian trade. The merchants of Vienna and Budapest are now bewailing this lack of foresight and the two or three millions sterling it took out of their purses. The same want of wisdom is being shown to-day. If Turkey presses her claims for compensation too shrewdly, she is to be met with a counter claim for the expenses incurred by Austria in the occupation of the province of Novi-Bazar. Vienna hopes that Stambul may be so simple as to imagine that this occupation was undertaken as a boon to Turkey. Everybody knows well enough that Austria's motives were to keep Servia and Montenegro apart, preserve a clear path to Salonika, and to prevent Turkish interference with Bosnia—very altruistic motives truly! That the occupation was no kindness to Turkey, Austria herself acknowledged when she withdrew the garrisons in Novi-Bazar, frankly and openly, as a douceur to Turkey for the annexation of Bosnia. The claim for expenses incurred in Novi-Bazar will hardly impose on Turkey. Another proposal, that for the raising of the Custom, duties from 11 to 15 per cent., is a direct menace to British trade, which controls 60 per cent. of the imports into Turkey, and would be the greatest sufferer by the change. England only consented to the rise from 8 to 11 per cent. in the hope that her self sacrifice might benefit down rodden Macedonia.

### SPEECH THROUGH A MASK.

It is interesting to learn from the Sultan's speech from the Throne that the "Pride of all Ages" has all along been desirous of granting a Constitution, and was only waiting until the education of the country had reached a sufficiently high level such as would justify him in putting the franchise into its hands. Having "acquired the conviction" by sheer force of logic, that the country is ripe for the change, and that it is no longer absolutely necessary to scatter spies broadcast over an uneducated and backward land, and souse the more injudicious of his backward countrymen in the waters of the Bosphorus, he has now declared, in words that have a strange Russian ring about them, his "irrevocable" resolution to maintain the Constitution. It is just as well perhaps to dress the naked truth in garments of decency, Fables have their value occasionally. Unfortunately his Ottoman subjects have shown themselves to be far too quick-witted to be deceived by such a pretence. Otherwise we might hope that this remarkable speech from the Throne would have conduced to the Sultan's popularity. Great as is the achievement of the Young Turks, it is essential that the Shadow of God on Earth should continue to govern, if only by outward mimicry, a population largely composed of Moslems, whose chief and absorbing interest is religion. The deposition of Abdul Hamid would give such a shock to the feelings of the devout as might seriously endanger the whole edifice that has been so laboriously, secretly and skilfully built by Enver Riazi, and Aasim Beys and their confederates.


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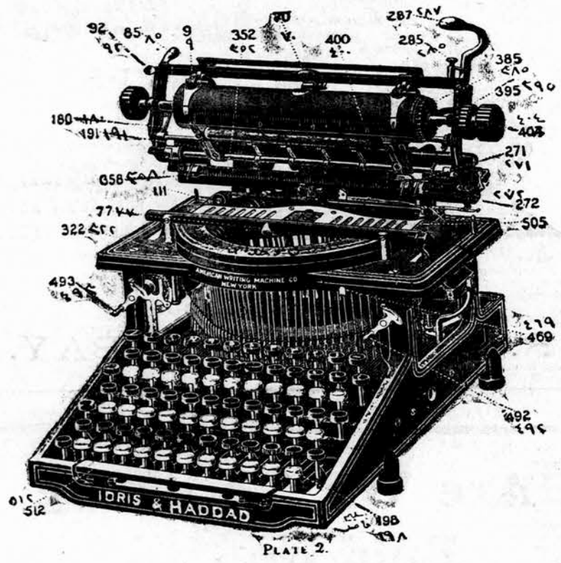


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BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
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BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

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Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

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Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
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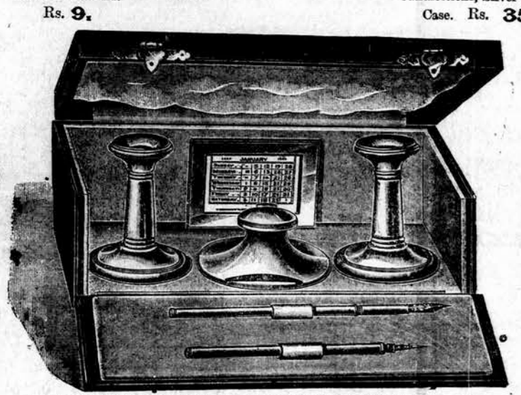
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Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.

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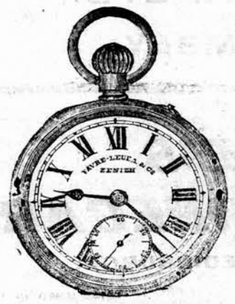

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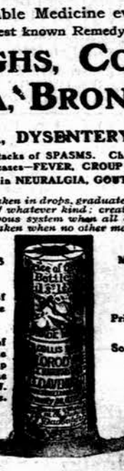

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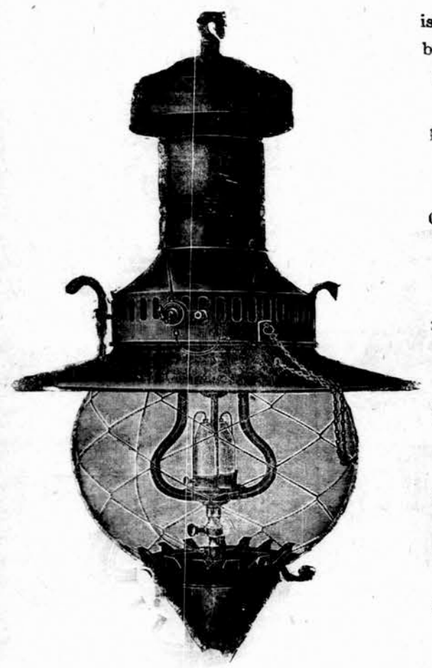

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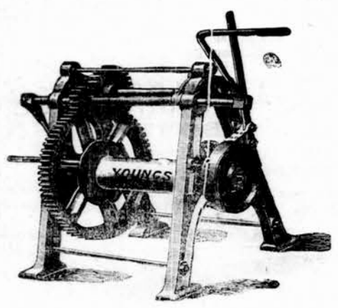

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**Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.**

Are we becoming a bald-headed race? That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

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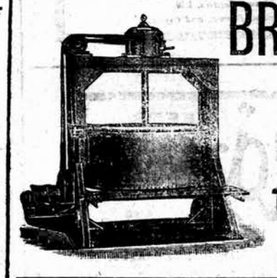

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